A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS OF ORISSA

VOLUME III.

PURĀṆA MANUSCRIPTS.

Sri Kedarnath Mahapatra.

A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS OF ORISSA

IN THE COLLECTION

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VOLUME III.

PURĀṆA MANUSCRIPTS.

COMPILED

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Contents

Supplement

S. No.	Name of the manuscript.	Author, Commentator.	Page.

Preface

The age of composition of the two great epics the Rāmāyaṇa, the Mahābhārata and the Purāṇs is still a subject of controversy among the scholars. But they are generally unanimous in ascribing the final recension of these popular works to the early centuries of the Christian era, when the Sanskrit literature began to develop rapidly in all its branches.

Up till now no direct evidence is available to ascertain the age, when these popular works in Sanskrit began to be studied in Orissa, which was a stronghold of Mahāyāna Buddhism and Jainism, in the pre-Gupta period. But from the study of epigraphic records that have been discovered in different parts of Orissa, it is now definitely known that the culture of Sanskrit began to develop in this State during the period of Gupta rule over this region. The patronage given by different royal dynasties for the revival of Brahmanism, (300–1100 A.D.) of which, the culture of Sanskrit formed an integral part, greatly stimulated the study of these popular works among the scholars, who played an important part in making this faith gradually popular among the classes and the mass.

The earliest epigraphic reference to the study of the Purāṇas and the Rāmāyaṇa, so far available is found in the Parlakimedi plates of Srī Pṛthivī Mahārāja (1) who has been assigned to the last half of the sixth century A.D.

वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाय षट्कर्मनिरताय यमनियमपरायणाय पुराण रामायण धर्मशास्त्राद्यनेकविद्यापारदर्शिने × × × पद्मशर्मणे (2)

In the Dharmalingeśvara plates of Devendra Varman, it is stated that his illustrious Guru Bhagbān Pataṅga Sivāchārya, the donee

(1) E.I. Vol. XXIII. pp.88-82ff.

(2) Parlakimedi Plates of Sri Prthivi Maharaja-"Inscriptions of Orissa" by Sri S N. Rajaguru. Vol. I, Part II p. 55.

of this grant was proficient in Vedas, Vedāṅgas, Itihāsa, Purāṇa and Nyāya and was the author of a Siddhānta "वेदवेदाङ्गेतिहास पुराण-न्यायविद्यास्वसिद्धान्तअधिगताय भगवन्‌प्रतङ्गशिवाचार्याय गुरवे दीक्षोत्तरकाले गुरुपूजाये" (3)

It is known from the Baud plates of Solaṇa Bhanja that Gopāla, the grand father of the poet Mahādeva, the donee of this grant was well-versed in Śruti, Smṛti and Purāṇas e g ,

"मध्यदेशोद्भवो विप्रः श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराण वित्
नाम्ना गोपाल इत्यासीच्छ्रान्तः काश्यपगोत्रजः ।
× × ×
तत्सूनुस्तार्किको ज्ञातवेदान्त वेदवित् कविः
उपासनिः महादेवः श्रीमान् पात्रं सः उत्तमम्" (4)

The quotations made above clearly indicate that equal stress was laid on the study of the Purāṇas like that of the Vedas and Vedāṅgas by the scholars in the age of revival of Hinduism.

Puranic stories in the Epigraphic records.

The popularity of the impressive and interesting stories of the Epics and the Purāṇas inspired the poets and sculptors of those days to depict them in their own creations. The following quotations made from early epigraphic records will illustrate how allusion to mythological stories has been skillfully made by their authors.

"विष्णोः पोत्राग्रविक्षेप क्षणभावितसाध्वसां
शेषाशेषशिरमंध्य मध्यासीनमहातनुं
कामारातिशिरोभ्रष्टगङ्गौघध्वस्तकल्मषां
श्रीशशाङ्को महीं पाति चतुर्ज्जलधिमेखलां ।" (5)

The above verse contains veiled reference to the legends of Gaṅgā descending from the head of Siva, Siva's enemity with Kāma; Sesha Nāga holding the earth over his hood of thousand fangs and the agitation of the earth by the boar incarnation of Vishṇu.

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(3) J.A.H.R.S. Vol. II- pp. 275-6 ff.
(4) E. I Vol. XXVI, Part VI p. 278.
(5) Midnapore plates of Somadatta J.A.S.B. Vol. XI 1945-pp. 7-8.

The two quotations made below from the Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja bring into our imagination the picture of (1) Bhagīrath's bringing Gaṅgā from heaven (सुरसरित) and her descent over the Himalayas, where it is converted to मर्त्यगङ्गा and पातालगङ्गा; (2) Siva whose arms are placed on the hump of the great bull (Nandi) as the pillow of a couch, while mounting on it and the crescent of the moon illuminating his 'Jatā kalāpa'

(a) भगीरथावतारिताया हिमवद्गिरेरुपरिपतनादनेक-
शिलासंहातविभिन्न बहिष्पातालान्तजलौघाया सुरसरित इव ।

(b) महावृषभपर्य्यङ्ककुदोपाधानविन्यस्तवाहो-
र्व्वलचन्द्रद्योतितजटाकलापैकदेशस्य भगवतः × × त्रिभुवनगुरोः । (6)

The maṅgalācharaṇa verse in the grants of the later Sailodbhava rulers allude to the union of Siva and Pārvatī, while invoking the mercy of his Jatā or matted locks of hair, on which the particles of ashes are separated by the overflowing waters of the Gaṅgā, which are touched by the soft white rays of the moon, of which the lustre is daubed by the red rays of the sparkling gems on the hoods of the entwining snakes and which are slackened because of their knots being set aside on account of the grasp of Pārvatī (embracing Siva) e. g.,

"इन्दोर्धौतमृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैःकोमलै
र्द्दाहेररुणैःस्फुरत फणमणे दिग्धप्रभारुशुभिः
पार्व्वत्याः सकचग्रहव्यतिकरव्यावृत्तवन्ध स्तथा
गङ्गाम्भःप्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणिकाः शम्भोर्जटाः पान्तु वः" (7)

The two maṅgalācharaṇa verses in some grants of the kings of the earlier Bhanja dynasty contain a beautiful description of the third eye of Siva which caused the destruction of Kāma, and an allusion to his Tāṇḍava dance e.g ,

"जयति कुसुमबाणप्राणविक्षोभदक्षं
स्वकिरणपरिवेशार्ज्जित्य जीर्णेन्दुलेखं
त्रिभुवनभवनान्तर्द्योतभास्वत् प्रदीपं
कनकनिकषगौरंवभ्रूनेत्रं हरस्य

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(6) E.I. Vol. VI pp. 143-6 ff.

(7) Buguda plates of Madhava Varman, E.I. Vol. VII pp. 100-102.

शेषाहे रिव ये फणाप्रविलसत् संभास्वदिन्दुत्विषः
प्रालेयाचलशृङ्गकोटय इव तुङ्गन्ति येत्युन्नताः
नृताटोपविघटिता इवभुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवा
स्तेसर्वाघविघातिनः सुरसरित्तोयर्मयः पान्तु वः" (8)

The Banatumva copper plate grant of Netta Bhanja Deva, invokes the blessing of the terrific Siva (भैरव) who wears a garland of skulls (कपालमाला), in its first verse quoted below:—

जटाधरः खण्डशशाङ्कशेखरः कपालमाला सितभस्मधूसरः
स्फुरन्महापन्नगबद्धकङ्कणः सदाशिवं वो विदधातु शङ्करः" (9)

The Bhairava conception of Siva is also alluded in the Singhara plates of Satrubhanja, where he is depicted as the destroyer of अन्धकासुर।

"संहारकाल हुतभुग्विकरालघोरं
संभ्रान्तकिङ्कर कृतान्त नितान्तभिन्नं
भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहनातपत्रं
तद्भैरवं हरवपुः भवतः प्रपातु" (10)

Like the stories of the Siva, myths and legends depicting the achievements of Vishṇu, his various incarnations, and the union of Lakshmī Nārāyaṇa etc., are alluded to in the epigraphic records of that period. e.g.,

(a) 'क्षीरोदान्मधुसूदनं गतवती तस्माद्गुणांकुलं' (11)

(b) "लब्ध्वा जयश्रियं मदभ्ररिपुप्रतापान्
नारायणायितमिह क्षितिपेन येन' (12)

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(8) The Daspalla C.P. grant of Ranaka Satrubhanja, O. H. R. J. Vol. I, No. 3. pp. 208-213.
(9) O.H.R.J. Vol. I. No. 4-p. 268.
(10) J.B.O.R S. Vol. VI, Part-IV. 1920 p.
(11) Tekali plates of Madhyamaraja. III. J.B.O R S. Vol. IV-pp. 162-67f.
(12) -do- -do- -do-

The two quotations made above contain veiled reference to the story of समुद्रमन्थन or the churning of the ocean, which was formerly the abode of Lakshmī, Similarly Moon is described as the son of क्षीरदार्णव e. g. "क्षीरोदार्णवनन्दनो विजयतां देव सुधादिधीतिः" in the maṅgalācharaṇa verse of the Ratnagiri C. P. grant of the Somavaṁśī king Yayāti (13). A beautiful description of समुद्रमन्थन is found in the first verse of the Brahmeśvara temple inscription of Udyota Keśarī e g.

"ब्रह्मोपेन्द्रमहेश्वरेन्द्रवलिभीरज्जुकृताहीश्वरै
र्भ्राम्यन्मन्दरपर्वतेन मथितात् क्षीरोदधेर्मध्यतः
विस्फीतामृतकौमुदीभि रखिलं त्रैलोक्यमुद्योतय
न्राजेन्दुः सकलासमग्रवसतिः सार्द्धं श्रिया जातवान" (14)

The Trivikram incarnation of Vishnu is hinted at in the two expressions cited below :—

(a) "पादौ हरेरिव नमायितमां त्रिलोक्यां (15)

(b) दर्पोद्धतान् वलिरिपून् × × निजविक्रमेण" (16)

The Varāha incarnation of Vishnu finds mention in the Kanas plates of Srī Lokavigraha, e. g.,

'जयवराहं संपूज्य विज्ञापयति' (17)

Dharmaratha, a Somavaṁśī king is compared with the Paraśurāma incarnation of Vishnu for his great prowess e g.,

"तस्मादजय्यं भुजवत्रविनिर्जितारि
रूर्जस्वलः परशुराम इव द्वितीयः
मध्यन्दिनार्क इव तीव्रतरप्रतापो
राजा बभूव भुवि धर्मरथो प्रतीतः" (18)

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(13) Ratnagiri plate, J.B.O.R.S. Vol. XVI.

(14) J.R.A.S.B. Vol. XIII No. 2. p. 68.

(15) Banapur plates of Dharmaraja, E.I. Vol. XXIX. pp. 38.43 ff.

(16) Tekali plates of Madhyamaraja III J. B. O. R. S. Vol, IV. pp. 162-167 ff.

(17) J.K.H.R.S. Vol. III. p. 261-66 ff.

(18) J.R.A.S.B. Vol. XIII. p. 69.

The first two benedictory verses of the Sīpur stone inscription of Bālārjuna, the first Somavamśī king to conquer Orissa, invoke the blessings of God Nṛsimha, an incarnation of Vishṇu e g ,

× × ×

"हासोल्लासावहेलं तदितरकरजाग्रेण निर्भिद्यक्रोधा
क्षिप्तेप तज्जं मल्लमिवदनुजं यः स वोव्यान्नृसिंहः" (19)

In the same praśasti कंसनिपूदन (Kṛshṇa-Balarāma) and Kalkī incarnations of Vishṇu and Damayantī are alluded to in other verses e. g.,

(a) 'सीरायुधः स इवकंसनिषूदनस्य'
(b) 'यस्या कल्कमतेर्नचापि भविता कल्की भविष्यन् पुनः'
(c) 'दमयन्त्या अपिपुरा यः स्थलं प्राप्य गर्वितः'

Reference to the union of Lakshmī and Nārāyaṇa is found in a verse of the Hindol plate of Subhākara Deva :—

"यावच्चन्द्रार्द्धमौलेः शिरसि शशिकला कौमुदी मातनोति
लक्ष्मीवक्षस्थलेवा वसतिमधुरिपो र्यावदम्भोजहस्ता" (20)

Allusion to the Puranic stories of (a) Kulagiri (b) unrivalled skill of Arjuna, the great Pāndava hero in archery, (c) (d) the terrific appearance and matchless prowess of Bhīma, the second Pāndava, and Hanumān, the most faithful fighter in the cause of Rāmachandra is made in the quotations given below :—

(a) 'श्रीमान्मेरुसखो बृहत्कुलगिरिः ख्यातः महेन्द्रः क्षितौ' (21)
(b) 'पाणिभ्यां चतुरः शिलीमुखमुखैर्भिन्नं सुतीक्ष्णैर्भृशं
जातो दिव्यगतैः पृथासुत समं कोऽङ्गदरत्नं क्षितौ' (22)
(c) 'युद्धे भीमपराक्रमेण विजिता निवृत्तपदं प्रापिता (23)
(d) हनुमत्पराक्रम इति ख्यातः क्षमामण्डले' (24)

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(19) E.I. Vol. XI. p. 184.
(20) 'Orissa under the Bhauma kings' by B. Misra - p. 16.
(21) Inscriptions of Orissa Vol. I, Part - II by Sri S. N. Rajguru–p. 192.
(22) & (24) -do- -do- -do- p. 194.
(23) -do- -do- -do- p 220.

The Purāṇic episode of Indra lopping off the wings of the mountains, which were flying in the sky is hinted at by the expression 'पक्षच्छेदभयात्तु भुतृदपरव्यापार लब्धोन्नते:' (25)

The following expressions taken from the records of the Bhauma kings contain veiled reference to Puranic legends e.g..

प्रजापतिः सन्नपि सत्यभामा समन्वितोय' परमेश्वरोपि (26)

तस्यात्मज स्त्रीदीवराज इव प्रसूतो (27)

नि:संशय धनद इत्यभिधान मेतत (28)

प्रोन्फुल्ल कल्पपादप इव कलिकालापमुक्तविषयो (29)

चिन्तामणिनेव यथाभिलषितार्थप्रदान and सत्यानुरक्तया

सरस्वत्या × × पुरुषोत्तमेन (30) कात्यायिनीव सिंहासनारूढा (31) पौरतुल्यः प्रतापी (32) वैकुण्ठतुल्यमहिमानृपतिर्गयाड़: (33) केतुपुच्छ श्वसदुरगमरुत (34) कुमार इव लब्धजन्ना (35) यावद्बा सप्तसप्ति: विलसति गगने × × चन्द्रदाराश्चतारा (36) राहौ तीक्ष्णकरग्रह: (37) नन्दनोद्यानलक्ष्मी: (38)

The illustrious monarchs of the Purāṇas are respectfully referred to in some grants of this period e.g.

(a) भरतभगदत्त भगीरथाना मन्यतमावतारइवेतराधराधिनाथानां (39)

(b) प्रथितानेक नलनहुषमान्धातृ दिलीप भरत भगीरथादिराजचरित: (40)

(c) मान्धातेव पृथूपमो भरतवद्राजा जगज्जित्वर: (41)

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(25) Inscriptions of Orissa Vol. I, Part-II by Sri S. N. Rajguru p. 243.
(26) (27) (28) 'Orissa under the Bhauma kings' p. 14.
(29) -do -do- p. 15.
(30) -do- -do- p. 25.
(31) -do- -do- p. 26.
(32) & (33) -do- -do- p 43.
(34) & (35) -do- -do- p. 44
(36) -do- -do- p. 45
(37) & (38) -do- -do- p. 63.
39) -do- -do- p. 35.
(40) Maranjamura Charter of Yajati II J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II. pp. 52-55.
(41) J.R A S.B Vol. XIII· p.69.

The picture of the austere ascetics, who were held in high esteem in the society presented in two verses of some Sailodbhava records brings into our imagination the stories of the great sages of the days gone by e.g.

"केचिद् वन्यमृगेण सार्द्धं मचरँस्तांतां स्थितिलीलया
केचिद् दग्धमुखा: (उर्ध्वमुखा:) सहस्रकिरणज्वालावलीप्रेक्षिण:
केचिद् वल्कलिन स्तथाजिनधरा: केचिज्जटाधारिण:
नानारूपधरा स्तपन्ति मुनयो दिव्यास्पदाकाङ्क्षिण:
केचिच्छैलगृहोदरेषु नियता धूमावलीपायिन:
अन्ये वायुफलाम्बुभक्तनिरता केचिन्निराहारका:
इत्थं योगयुषे बिहाय वसतिं ध्यायन्ति दिव्यंपदं
चित्रं मध्यमराजदेव गुणधृग्राज्येपि तत् प्राप्तवान्" (42)

Puranic stories in temple sculptures :—

Discussion about the Puranic studies in Orissa in the past ages will remain incomplete without an examination of the temple sculptures, which present the Puranic stories in a very lively manner. The references in epigraphic records cited before though valuable, could be understood by a few people, who knew Sanskrit, but the beautiful temple sculptures, characterised by a homely feeling, restraint, modesty and liveliness, could easily attract the attention of all, who would feel interested to know them. In this connection the old shrines of the temple city of Bhubaneswar offer ample scope for the study of the Puranic stories.

'Over the lintel of the Satrughneśvara temple of Bhubaneswar, which is one of the earliest temples of Orissa, is carved in relief, Siva in the role of curbing the pride of Rāvana (रावणानुग्रहमूर्त्ति), where the demon king makes a supreme effort to uproot mount Kailāsa, the abode of Siva. The relief depicts Siva, soothing the panic-striken Pārvatī, along with others, including Ganeśa and Kārttikeya, ready to fight. Above this is found the figure of Siva as Natarāja. The marriage procession of Siva depicted on its northern side is very interesting. Over the lintel of this temple are carved the figures of seated Siva and

(42) Banapur plates of Madhyamarāja, J. K. H. R. S. Vol, II pt. 1, pp. 59-65.

Pārvatī, with their attendants by their sides and their mounts below worshipped by devotees. The enshrinement of Siva both in its Linga and human forms, is represented by the two outermost panels. The extant side niches have different forms of Siva like Natarāja and Hari-Hara". (43)

The temple of Paraśurāmeśvara, assigned to the seventh century A.D. is the best preserved specimen of the early group of temples. Of the three Pārsva devatās, only two are found. The four-armed Gaṇeśa in the southern niche is shown seated on a simhāsana In the eastern niche in found the seated two-armed Kārttikeya and his mount, the peacock carved on the pedestal, is seen killing a serpent. The lintel above Kārttikeya depicts the marriage of Sive and Pārvatī, who are seen standing to the right of Agni seated above a Purna ghaṭa and a tiny Gaṇeśa. To the left of Agni, is the kneeling figure of Brahmā, next to Brahmā is Sūrya. The front rāhā contains Siva in his रावणानुग्रहमूर्त्ति; a figure of Siva as Natarāja above which is a seated Lakulīśa in meditative pose. In the southern rāhā is delineated the भिक्षाटनमूर्त्ति of Siva, where the God is seen begging food of his consort. The eastern rāhā contains Lakuliśa with his four disciples and Siva Pārvatī, while महिषासुर मर्दिनी is represented on the northern rāhā. Over the lintel of the main entrance to the Jagamohana is carved the motif of Gaja-Lakshmī

The lowest panel of the bāḍa of the Jagamohana is divided into compartments within which are found a host of deities of the Brahmanical pantheon including Siva, Sūrya, dancing Ardhanārīśvara, Siva-Pārvatī, Hari-Hara, Yama, Varuṇa, Gaṅgā, Yamunā, the Sapta Matṛkās, Vīrabhadra, Gaṇeśa and Lakulīśa. (44)

The Svarṇajāleśvara temple, is a replica of the famous Paraśurāmeśvara temple. Above its northern niche containing Pārvatī are depicted Siva-Pārvatī, worship of the Linga and the marriage of Siva and Pārvatī On the northern and western sides are depicted scenes taken from the Epics, like the conference between Rāma and Sugrīva, Rāma killing the golden deer, Bāli's death at the hands of Rāma and the fight between Siva in the guise of Kirāta and Arjuna, (45)

(43) Bhubaneswar (Department of Archaeology publication)
by- Debala Mitra, pp. 28-29.

(44) -do- -do- -do- pp. 25-27.
(45) -do- -do- -do- P. 27.

In the Mohinī temple, which belongs to the Paraśurāmeśvara group of temples is worshipped a ten-armed dancing Chāmundā, terrific to behold. In the Jagamohana, there stands a six-handed Mahishāsuramardinī. The Pārśva-devatās of this temple are Pārvatī, Kārttikeya and Gaṇeśa, all *in situ*.

The icons of the Kapālinī temple also called Vaital Deul deserve special consideration, as it is the only Tantric temple at Bhubaneswar. The facade of the deul contains a very beautiful figure of Sūrya, with Ushā and Pratyushā shooting arrows on either side and with Aruṇa in front driving a chariot of seven horses. The medallion above it contains a beautiful ten-armed Naṭarāja. In a niche on the back side of the temple is carved the figure of Ardhanārīśvara (composite form of Siva and Pārvatī). The Pārśvadevatā on the south side is a four-armed standing figure of Pārvatī holding a pātra, kartarī, akshamālā and trisula. In the niche above it are carved seated figures of four-armed Siva and two-armed Pārvatī. The upper medallion contains Lakulīśa with his four attendants. The Pārśvadevatā on the northern face is an eight-armed Mahishāsuramardinī holding a snake, bow, shield, sword, trident, thunderbolt, and arrow and piercing the महिषासुर with her trident. Above it is found a four-armed seated Pārvati devoid of ornaments. The medallion of the upper chaitya window contains the composite form of Hari-Hara.

The image enshrined in the central niche is an eight-armed Chāmuṇḍā (called Kapālinī) who is depicted in her most terrific aspect conceivable. Seated on a corpse (शवारूढा), with an owl on the right and a jackal on the left, she has an emaciated body with only skin and bones (निर्मांसा), shrunken belly, open mouth and sunken eyes (कोटराक्षी), wearing a garland of skulls (मुण्डमाला धारिणी). The niche above the deity contains the seated figures of Siva and Pārvatī, the former playing on a vīnā with his two lower hands and carrying अक्षमाला and त्रिशूल in his upper hands.

The Chāmuṇḍā is surrounded by a host of deities, all carved in separate niches in the lower part of the walls, e.g., Vīrabhadra, and the Mātṛkās like Brahmānī, Māheśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaishṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī and Gaṇeśa. The remaining are male figures of Bhairavas, who are as awe-inspiring as the Chāmundā, but they can not be identified. The Tantric character of the temple is unmistakable. According to tradition, it once witnessed Tantric rites of the most horrible kind entailing even human sacrifice.

In the Siśireśvara temple standing immediately to the north of Vaital temple, the figure of the Naṭarāja is found on the frontal rāhā. All the three Parśva devatās a four-armed Gaṇeśa, a two-armed Kārttikeya, and an eight-handed Mahishāsuramardinī are intact in their respective niches. The figures of the अजैकपाद्भैरव, अर्द्धनारीश्वर, and हरिहर are carved in niches on either side of the central projections. In each door-jamb are to be seen the figures of a Nāga holding a foliated purṇa-ghaṭa and four-armed Dvārapāla. The figure of Lakulīśa seated cross-legged, in the central niche of the south side is most interesting. On the floor of the Jagamohana lies a ten-armed Mahishāsuramardinī, bearing close similarity to that in the Vaitala temple.

The Mārkaṇḍeśvara temple standing near the south west corner of the Bindusarovara is a replica of the Siśireśvara temple. In the left jamb of its door-frame from bottom upwards are found a Dvārapāla, a four-handed Brahmā, and a two-armed Agni. In the right jamb, are carved the figures of Dvārapāla, and Varuṇa, the central figure being damaged. On the facade of the temple is carved a ten-armed Naṭarāja of fine workmanship. Besides the usual Pārśvadevatās, Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya, and Pārvati, wearing जटामुकुट, the figure of अजैकपाद, a four-armed Mahishāsuramardinī on the northern rāhā, and Brahmā paying homage to Siva are remarkable (46).

The small temple of Mukteśvara, which forms an important landmark in the history of Orissan architecture, is remarkable for its iconography. In it we find the introduction of Ketu as the ninth planet the association of Kārttikeya with the cock, the appearance of the mouse as the mount of Gaṇeśa, and construction of pilasters, entwined either by a nāga or nāgī and carving of female figures (नायिका) in vari us graceful poses. A beautiful Naṭarāja is found on the rāhā-pāga of the temple.

Considerable ingenuity and artistic skill are displayed in the arrangement of the figures of Saptamātṛkās and Vīrabhadra in the cusped and coffered ceiling (47) of the Jagamohana. In the corner niches of the enclosure wall of this temple are found the figures of divinities like Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya, Chāmuṇḍā, Pārvatī, Lakulīśa, Sūrya, etc.

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(46) Bhubaneswar by Debala Mitra, pp. 29-36.
(47) ,, ,, ,, pp. 39.

The Rājāranī temple, a combination of grace and elegance, is famous alike for its superb workmanship and the unusual formation of its tower. The figures of Dikpālas in the corner projections of the temple are remarkable for their beauty and liveliness Clad in diaphanous drapery they stand on lotuses, with their mounts, below. Starting from the east we encounter successively (1) Indra holding वज्र and अङ्कुश with elephant below (2) pot-bellied and bearded Agni (south-east) with the ram (3) Yama (south) holding दण्ड and पाश with the buffalo, (4) Nirṛiti (south-west) holding a खड्ग and छिन्नमस्त above a prostrate figure (5) Varuṇa (west) holding a पाश in his left hand, the right hand being in the attitude of blessing (वरदमुद्रा) with his mount 'Makara', (6) Vāyu (north-west) holding a banner, (7) Kubera (north) with seven jars of nidhi, (8) Iśāna (north-east) by the side of an emaciated figure.

The figure of Lakulīśa at the centre of the lintel, the pannels having the worship of the Liṅga, Natarāja and Pārvatī and the presence of the (त्रिशूलधारी) Dvārapālas on the jambs of the door strongly indicate that this temple was dedicated to Siva, who according to Purāṇas was called Indreśvara.

From a tenth century inscription originally attached to the temple, but now lost, it is known that the temple of Brahmeśvara was built by Kolavatī Devī, mother of Udyota Keśarī, who is regarded as the most powerful king of the Soma kula or lunar dynasty.

The central niches of the temple contain Dikpālas seated on their respective mounts while in the intermediary ones are to be seen the figures of अजैकपाद भैरव, अन्धकासुरवध मूर्त्ति, अर्द्धनारीश्वर, नटराज and भैरव in his skeleton form. On the frontal rāhā there is also a beautiful figure of Natarāja.

The figures of eight Dikpālas are also carved in the niches of the Jagamohana. The figure of Gaja-Lakshmī is found at the centre of the lintel and the architrave over it is relieved with navagrahas. The topmost slab, which seals the interior of the Jagamohana is shaped like one inverted fullblown lotus with Nāga figures at corners.

The majestic temple of Liṅgarāja is regarded as one of the most finished and refined manifestation of temple architecture in India for the elegance of its proportions, the richness of its surface treatment

and grandeur of its tower. In the niches of the main temple are found the seated figures of eight Dikpālas and the deities like Sūrya, Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya, Pārvatī, Ardhanārīśvara, Siva, Brahmā, Under the huge amālaka are found beautiful four-armed seated figures of Siva, one each above the rāhā.

The parś vadevatās Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya and Pārvatī carved in fine chlorite stone are notable for their large dimensions and fine workmanship. The vertical sides of all the nine pīḍhas of the lower tier of the Jagamohana are relieved with friezes consisting of the war processions of infantry, cavalry and elephants. It is said that some battle scenes of the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata are depicted in them.

In some of the subsidiary shrines standing around the great Liṅgarāja temple are to be seen a number of images of different dates, mostly of Pārvatī, Kārttikeya, Gaṇeśa, and Sūrya, and rarely of Balarāma, Subhadrā, Kṛshṇa, and of Trivikrama. The fine chlorite image of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa placed in the northern entrance (now converted in to a room) of the Bhogamaṇḍapa, and the figure of Nṛsimha worshipped in a temple near the kitchen, are worthy of mention.

Like the Brahmeśvara temple, the temple of Chitrakāriṇī is of the पञ्चायतन (five-shrined) type, but within the sanctum is worshipped a Chāmuṇḍā image. Two of the friezes on the windows of its Jagamohana deserve special attention. The one on the south depicts the marriage of Siva and Pārvatī, while that on the north shows Kṛshṇa playing on his flute amidst his enchanted followers and the cattle listening with rapt attention. This above figure of Kṛshṇa, which is very seldom found in other temples of Bhubaneswar forms a land mark in the history of Orissan iconography.

The temple of Ananta-Vāsudeva is the only Vaishṇava shrine at Bhubaneswar. The deities installed inside the sanctum being the chlorite figures of Balarāma, Kṛshṇa and Subhadrā. This temple was built in 1278 A. D. by Chandrikā Devī, daughter of Anaṅgabhīma III (1211-1238 A. D.) The balusters of the north window have the figures of Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Sīta, Hanumān, and monkey attendant. In this temple as well as in the Yameśvara temple and Sārī Deul of Bhubanesvara, the eight Dikpālas with their Saktis or female counterparts are found carved This is a new feature of these later temples, the earlier temples, having only the figures of the Dikpālas. (48)

(48) Bhubaneswar, by Debala Mitra. pp. 43-49.

Let us now turn our attention to some other important temples of Orissa, besides those of Bhubaneswar, already discussed for noticing the representations of the Purāṇic stories in temple sculptures. In this connection the eighth-century Vārāhī temple built by some Bhauma monarch in the village Chaurasi near the Prāchī river deserves first mention. The beautiful sanctum of this temple is a replica of the Gourī temple, whereas its Jagamohana resembles that of the Paraśurāmeśvara temple at Bhubaneswar. The vertical face of the sloping eave of the Jagamohaṇa on the south, east and north sides is relieved with the scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa, like shooting of the golden deer, Rāvaṇa carrying away Sītā, and killing the bird Jatāyu, piercing with an arrow the seven palm tree[8] (सप्ततालभेद) by Rāmachandra, death of Bālī in the hands of Rāma, building of the Setubandha, the great embankment across the strait, all of which bear ample testimony to the popularity of the Rāmāyaṇa stories in that age. In the sanctum of this temple is worshipped a two-handed chlorite figure of Vārāhi, who belongs to Saptamātṛkā group. Not far from this, is seen the lower portion of a temple of the same age, wherein a beautiful image of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa is still worshipped.

In the ruins of the Māṇikeśvara temple (circa 7th century) in the village of Sukleśvara under P S. Mahanga, Dist. Cuttack are found some carved stones in which Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, and Hanumān giving some message with folded hands, Kālīyadalana Kṛshna, and Naṭarāja are beautifully depicted. In the Chāteśvara temple, (1220 A.D.) there is a standing four-armed figure of Kṛshṇa in trivaṅga pose, holding a flute in his two lower hands and lifting Govardhana hill with his two upper hands. In another panel of the same temple are depicted Rāma and Lakshmaṇa holding bow in their hands.

अनन्तशायी–

Near the village Saraṅga, in the District of Dhenkanal, there is a hillock rising from the bed of the Brāhmaṇi river, wherein is carved a colossal figure of Anantaśāyī Vishṇu, 32ft. in length. God Brahmā is found sitting on the (नाभिकमल) lotus flower, the stalk of which originates in the navel of Vishṇu. Near the right bank of the same Brāhmaṇi river in the village of Bhīmakāṇḍa (which is 18 miles far from the town of Talcher) there is another hillock containing a still more gigantic figure of Anantaśāyī Vishṇu, which is 41½ft. in

length. The figure of Brahmā sitting on the नाभिकमल has not been carved in this image. The Vishṇu image of Bhīmakānda village is the biggest of all the Hindu icons, so far discovered in any part of India.

दशावतार—

Definite evidence regarding the popularity of दशावतार or the ten incarnations of Vishṇu is furnished by the two Vishṇu images in the village of Saintala in the District of Bolangir Patna, which can tentatively be assigned to the beginning of the nineth century A. D. In the pedestal of each image are found Garuḍa to the right, some worshippers in the middle and sage Nārada to the left. Above the worshippers are carved the figures of fish and tortoise representing मत्स्यावतार and कूर्मावतार. On the right and left sides of the pedestal stand respectively Lakshmī, holding a lotus flower and Sarasvatī playing on a musical instrument. On the right pilaster of the toraṇa are carved from bottom to top, the figures of Varāha, Narasimha, Vāmana and Paraśurāma (broken) and on the left pilaster are found from top to bottom the images of Rāma, Valarāma, Buddha and Kalkī. On the lintel over the two pilasters is depicted समुद्रमन्थन or the churning of the ocean with the Gods on one side and the demons on the other. The chief object of worship, was a two-armed figure of Vishṇu, standing on the pedestal described above. (49)

On a dilapidated brick temple at Ranipur Jharial, some four out of the ten incarnations still exist. In a place called Tīrthamaṭha in the Ersama P: S: of the Cuttack district, beautiful figures of Rāma, Paraśurāma, Balarāma, Vāmana, and Nṛsimha assignable to the 8th century are still preserved, while others are perhaps buried in a mound near by. The ten incarnations were carved on a very old temple (circa 9th century) near the Siśireśvara temple at Bhubaneswar of which two have disappeared. On the lintel over the lion's gate of the famous Jagannātha temple at Puri (1112-1147 A.D.) are carved the figures of the ten incarnations. But we find the icon of Jagannāth, instead that of Buddha, as the former is regarded as the manifestation of the Buddha. There is a unique image of Kṛshṇa, datable to the twelfth century, in the Archaeological gallery of the Orissa State Museum, where the ten incarnations are beautifully carved round the

(49) J. K. H. R. Society Vol. II. No. 2 & 3 pp. 124-125.

figure of Krshna, who is represented as दशाकृतिकृत or the very creator of the ten incarnations as prayed in the famous verse of the Gitagovinda. (50)

चतुःषष्ठियोगिनी–

Like the Saiva and Vaishnava deities, the images of the Tantric cult, which played an important part in moulding the religious faith of the people in the past ages, had also their own adherents. The three chief centres of Tantric faith in Orissa, were Jājpur on the river Vaitarini, Hīrāpur, situated at a distance of three miles to the east of Bhubaneswar, and Rānipur in the Bolangirpatna district. Almost all the ancient temples of Jājpur were destroyed by the Muslim iconoclasts, whereas at Hīrāpur and Rānipur are to be seen two circular enclosures dedicated for the worship of the sixty-four Yoginīs. The enclosure at Rānipur is much damaged, and sixteen out of 64 Yoginīs have been carried away (51), whereas at Hīrāpur 63 out or 64 Yoginī images, nine figures of Kātyāyinī (नव कात्यायिनी) and some Bhairava images are still to be seen (52).

सप्तमातृका–

The figures of Sapta Mātṛkās are found in the Paraśurāmeśvara and Kapālinī temples of Bhubaneswar. There was once a separate temple at this place dedicated to them, which has now gone out of existence. This group at Jajpur and the Mārkaṇḍeśvara temple at Puri are famous in Orissa. In recent years, the images of these have been discovered in Belkhandi, in Kalahandi district; near Titlagarh in Bolangir district; in Kuṇḍeśvara and Dharmasala in the district of Cuttack. Intensive exploration may bring to light the existence of this group in some other places of Orissa. All these clearly indicate that the worship of सप्तमातृका was once very popular in Orissa.

The brief discussion made above will give some idea about the representation of Purānic stories in temple sculptures and the development of Hindu iconography based on them.

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(50) वेदानुद्धरते × × दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ।

(51) Vide my article on Ranipur published in O.H.R.J. Vol. III, No. 2. pp. 65-75.

(52) -do- on Hirapur published in O.H.R.J., Vol. II, pp. 23-41.

Purāṇic Literature of Orissa:—

After the Muslim occupation of the whole of North India by 1200 A.D., Orissa, which could stem the tide of Muslim aggression for more than three and a half centuries by its powerful militia, offered peace and patronage to scholars and reformers, who did a lot for the upkeep of Hindu religion and culture. It is known from epigraphic records that Anaṅgabhīma III (1211-1238A D) a powerful monarch of the Gaṅga dynasty, who could completely defeat the Muslim invaders from Bengal, was a great devotee of Purushottama-Jagannātha and had deep regard for the Smṛtis and the Purāṇas. Even while making land grants, he was strictly following their injunctions, which will be evident from the quotations given below (a) "दानसागर भूमिदानावर्त्ते महाभारतोक्तां (b) बामनपुराणोक्तं (c) बृहस्पत्युक्तां (d) आदित्यपुराणोक्त (e) दानसागरे विष्णुधर्मोक्तां" (53)

Through the efforts of his able minister and general Vishnu Achārya, who was also proficient in Nyāya, three Vedas, Vārtā (Ethics) and Daṇḍanīti (State craft) (verse 21 of the above praśasti) a new recension of the Purāṇas was made in Orissa, e g.,

"उदग्रदोषादपथप्रवर्त्तनस्खलद्गतीनि श्रुतिदृष्टिविभ्रमैः
चकार तत्त्वप्रतिपत्तिसंपदास्पदं पुराणानि पुनर्नवानि यः" (54)

But we do not get any accurate information about the names of the Purāṇas, a new recension of which was made under the patronage of this able minister. It is definitely known that most of the eighteen Purāṇas named below (55) contained brief descriptions of the sacred places of Utkala like Virajā Kshetra (Jajpur), Ekāmra Kshetra (Bhubaneswar), Arka Kshetra (Konarka), Purushottama Kshetra

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(53) Nagari plates of Ananga Bhima III, E I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 256-257.
(54) Chatesvara temple inscription, re-edited by Dr. Chhabra, E.I. Vol. XXIX. pp 121-123.
(55) "आद्यं ब्राह्म वैष्णवञ्च पाद्मं भागवतं तथा
कौर्मं मात्स्यंच वाराहं नारसिंहंच बामनं
मार्कण्डेयाग्निवायुनि लैङ्गं शैवं भविष्यकं
ब्रह्माण्डं ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तं स्कान्दंचाष्टदश स्मृताः
एतानिच पुराणानि व्यास प्रोक्तानि धीमते ॥"

(Puri) and Mahendra when their texts were revised in the pre-Gaṅga period (before 1100 A.D.). But separate chapters, at times independent books giving elaborate description of these holy places, began to be incorporated into the texts of some of these Purāṇas, when their recension was made during rhe Gaṅga period (1100–1435 A.D.) This is clearly illustrated by the पुरुपोत्तम माहात्म्यम् of the विष्णुखण्ड़ of the स्कन्दपुराण, where this माहात्म्य occupies about one third of the book. (56)

Purushottama Māhātmyaṃ :—

In the absence of any definite evidence, the age of Purushottama Māhātmya can be tentatively fixed on the basis of internal evidence furnished thereby. In it we find the description of Gunḍichā manḍapa (p.971 and p.1001) which is meant for the temporary (seven days) residence of Jagannātha, Balabhadra and Subhadrā at the time of the car festival. One Gonḍa Choḍa is described as the Paṭṭamahādevī (chief queen) of Choḍagaṅga Deva in a Draksharama temple inscription of Saka year 1050 (1128 A.D.) e g.,

"श्रीमदनंतवर्म्मदेवर पट्टमहादेवि कलिंगमहादेवि यैन जयं गोंडचो (ड)यं वारु शकवर्षमुलु १०५०" (57)

There can be no doubt that this chief queen Gonḍa Choḍa built this manḍapa, after her husband Choḍagaṅga Deva had built the present magnificent Jagannātha temple, with a view to commemorate her name. The name of this famous queen was pronounced as *Gunḍicha* in Oriya and the car festival began to be called Gunḍichā Yātrā after her name.

Purushottama on the bank of Vindusarobara, mentioned in this work (page 902) can definitely be identified with Ananta-Vāsudeva, who is the only Vaishṇava deity at Bhubaneswar, e.g ,

"विन्दुतीर्थे नृपः स्नात्वा तीरस्थं पुरुपोत्तमं
संपूज्य विधिवद्यातः कोटीश्वर महालयम"

From the inscription originally attached to the Ananta Vāsudeva temple (58) it is definitely known that this was built in Saka year 1200

(56) 242 out of 768 printed pages of the book, Vangavasi edition.

(57) S.I.I. Vol. IV. No. 1194. Rangacharya's Volume II, p 733.

(58) O. H. R. J. Vol. I. No. 4. pp. 274-88. This is now preserved in the R.A. Society, London.

(व्योम, वियत्, फणीन्द्ररसना) or 1278 A. D. by Chandrikā Devī, daughter of Anaṅgabhīma III. So the पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम् of the Skanda Purāṇa must have been written some time after 1278 A.D. The undue prominence given to the deity Narasimha at Puri in this work perhaps meant to please the powerful king Narasimha II of Orissa, a great patron of learning, during whose reign (1278-1307) the work might have been completed. Purushottama Māhātmyam forming parts of विष्णुरहस्य (No. 68 of this Catalogue) and बृहन्नारदीयपुराण (No 70 of this Catalogue) were perhaps posterior to that of स्कन्दपुराण which was very popular in Orissa.

Kapila Saṃhitā :—

Kapila Samhitā, the manuscripts of which are found in different parts of Orissa describes the sanctity and importance of (1) the river Mahānadī, (2) Nīlāchala or Puri, (3) Maitreyavana or Konārka, (4) river Chandrabhāgā flowing near the Sun temple, (5) Virajā Kshetra or Jājpur, (6) Kailāsa or Kapilāsa mountain and the temple of Sikhareś-vara over it, (7) Ekāmravana or Bhubaneswar and lastly of the rivers, the Bhārgavī, the Puspabhadrā (modern Kuśabhadrā), the Dadhisravā (modern Dayā) and the Prāchī. The special feature of this book is the glorification of the Kapilāsa and the Sikhareśvara temple over it, which is not yet found in any other Purāṇa or Upapurāṇa. The description of the Anantavāsudeva temple at Bhubaneswar definitely places its author after 1278 A. D. He though a staunch Vaishṇava has devoted more than half of his work (60 pages out of 112 pages of the book printed in Oriya characters) for singing the glory of Bhubaneswar, which indicates that it was an earlier work.

Muktichintāmaṇi :—

Muktichintāmaṇi was compiled by the famous Gajapati Purushottama Deva of the solar dynasty (1466-1497) who was a great devotee of Jagannātha. Though this work is very small, it has quoted from a number of works, (59) cited below, the recension of

(59) ब्रह्मपुराण, विष्णुपुराण, बृहद्विष्णुपुराण; लघुभागवत, स्कन्दपुराण, वामनपुराण, कूर्मपुराण, गारुड़पुराण, पद्मपुराण, नारसिंहपुराण, विष्णुधर्मोत्तर, ब्रह्मयामल, वायुपुराण, तत्त्वयामल, शिवपुराण, बराह-पुराण, आग्नेय पुराण ।

which was made during the Gaṅga period in order to incorporate up-to-date accounts about Jagannātha and the Purushottama Kshetra. The work being dated is very helpful for research on the development of Purāṇic literature in Orissa.

Nīlādrimahodaya :—

Nīlādrimahodaya was compiled after the model of the Purushottama Māhātmya of the Skanda Purāṇa. But its speciality lies in giving detailed description about the various festivals of Lord Jagannātha and the mode of their observance. It also supplies a lot of information about the daily Pūjāpaddhati or mode of worship of Jagannātha and other subsidiary deities.

Like most Purāṇic works, the date of composition of this big work covering about 536 printed pages (60) is no where given. But the reference to the rites of purification to be observed for the entry of any Yavana (Muslim) into the temple indicates that this was perhaps written sometime after 1568 A. D. when the Muslim army first entered into the compound of this great Hindu temple.

Ekāmra Purāṇa:—

The text of Ekāmra Purāṇa is regarded as an authority regarding the glory and sanctity of Ekāmra Kshetra or Bhubaneswar, which are sung in some of the eighteen Purāṇas and also in the epigraphic records of the past ages:—

(a) एकाम्रे सिद्धतीर्थे चतुरमरकुलो (चारु)शालासमेतः
कोलावत्या तयैष: क्षितिमुकुटनिभः कारितः कीर्त्तिराजः" (61)

(b) "श्री चोडगङ्ग देवस्य प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये
सम्वत्सरे ६७ × × × एकाम्रे विनयदेबी । (62)

(c) "तत्र च क्षेत्रमेकाम्रमाम्रारामशताश्रितं
एकदेवकुले देवकुलं राकुलमद्भुतम्"

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(60) Printed in Oriya characters by the Late Maharaja of Sonepur Sir B.M. Singh Dev in 1922,

(61) Brahmesvara temple inscription J. R. A. S. Vol XIII p. 70.

(62) Lingaraja Temple inscription.
'Inscriptions of Orissa' by Rajaguru Vol III p. II, Page 210.

(d) "एकाम्राह्वयवेदिते सुमहसि श्रीकृत्तिवासः प्रिये
क्षेत्रे पुण्यवले श्रुतामृतफले सर्वतुःपुष्पोज्ज्वले" (63)

Mention of the temple of Anantavāsudeva at pages 149 and 186 of the printed text (64) of this work definitely places it after 1278 A.D. The forty-second chapter of this book deals about कपिलेश्वर माहात्म्यम् or the glory of the Kapileśvara temple which was built by the great Gajapati Kapileśvara Deva, after his coronation at Bhubaneswar in 1435 A.D. On the basis of this fact, its date can be fixed near about 1450 A.D.

Svarṇādri Mahodaya—

Svarṇādri Mahodaya is posterior to Ekāmra Purāṇa, and as such its date can be fixed tentatively in the second half of the 15th century. Though this work is small in volume, (65) its treatment of the subject matter is more scientific as its author having divided Bhubaneswar into eight units (अष्टायतन) has described briefly all the big and small temples and tanks existing in each unit. It also supplies information about different festivals observed at this holy place and the mode of worship of the chief deities. So as a guide book it is very helpful for research.

Ekāmrachandrikā : –

Ekāmra Chandrikā, a small work was compiled in imitation of Ekāmra Purāṇa and Svarṇādri Mahodaya (66). Even the maṅgalācharaṇa verse of Ekāmra Purāṇa has been used as such in this work. The authorities quoted in this work are as follows :—

स्कन्दपुराणम् ब्रह्मपुराणम्, ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम्, पद्मपुराणम्, शिवपुराणम्, लिङ्ग-पुराणम्, कूर्मपुराणम् एकाम्रपुराणम्, शिवरहस्य, महाभारतम् and कपिल संहिता ।

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(63) (c) and (d)— Ananta Vasudeva temple inscription, O. H. R. J. Vol I. pp. 282–284.

(64) Ekamra purana published in Oriya characters by late Pandit R. K. Gargabatu.

(65) Svarnadri Mahodaya printed both in Oriya and Devanāgari characters by late Pandit R. K. Gargabatu.

(66) Printed in Oriya characters by late Pandit R. Gargabatu in 1931.

The author can be assigned to the last part of the sixteenth century or even later, as he has described very small and unimportant temples built towards the close of the Gajapati rule (1568 A. D.) at this sacred place. The posterior limit for this work is 1765 A. D.; the date of copy of the Museum manuscript (No. 42 of this Catalogue). It is perhaps the last among the works describing the glory and sanctity of Ekāmra Kshetra or Bhubaneswar.

Prāchī Māhātmyaṃ :—

The Nabāksharī Oriya translation of the Prāchī Māhātmyam (67) made in the 18th century is very popular in Orissa, but the original Sanskrit text has now become very rare. The special feature of the Prāchī valley civilisation is the existence of very old (7th–8th century) temples for Siva and Vishṇu (Mādhava) side by side at the end of each krosa (two miles) on its bank. Besides these, we also find a large number of Vajrayāna deities, and various female Goddesses of the Hindu pantheon, near these old shrines. The number of Vishṇu (Mādhava) images found in this valley is perhaps the highest in India. In and about the Sobhaneśvara temple (1190-1200 A.D.) alone, we find eleven fine Vishṇu images carved in chlorite stone. For the existence of a large number of religious edifices, in its valley, the river Prāchī, is regarded as holy as the Gaṅgā, and its Triveṇī ghāt near the birth place of the celebrated poet Jayadeva is a famous tīrtha of Orissa. The original Prāchī Māhātmya describing the famous Dvādaśa Sambhus, Dvādaśa Mādhavas and the glory and sanctity of the Triveṇī ghāt was compiled after the construction of the Sun temple at Konārka near the mouth of the Chandrabhāgā, a branch of the Prāchī. As such it can tentatively be assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century.

Arkakshetra Māhātmyaṃ and Saura Samuchchaya—

Arkakshetra Māhātmyam and Saura Samuchchaya are two unpublished works, which describe the glory and sanctity of Maitreya vana (old name of Konārka) and its temples, the chief of which are the world-famous Sun temple and those of अष्टशम्भु or eight Sivas and also of Saryagaṅgā, the Chandrabhāgā and Arkavaṭa, existing within the limits of this sacred tīrtha. They also give information about the various fairs and festivals of this place, especially of the

(67) Published by the late Govinda Ratha.

and grandeur of its tower. In the niches of the main temple are found the seated figures of eight Dikpālas and the deities like Sūrya, Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya, Pārvatī, Ardhanārīśvara, Siva, Brahmā, Under the huge amālaka are found beautiful four-armed seated figures of Siva, one each above the rāhā.

The parś vadevatās Gaṇeśa, Kārttikeya and Pārvatī carved in fine chlorite stone are notable for their large dimensions and fine workmanship. The vertical sides of all the nine pīḍhas of the lower tier of the Jagamohana are relieved with friezes consisting of the war processions of infantry, cavalry and elephants. It is said that some battle scenes of the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata are depicted in them.

In some of the subsidiary shrines standing around the great Liṅgarāja temple are to be seen a number of images of different dates, mostly of Pārvatī, Kārttikeya, Gaṇeśa, and Sūrya, and rarely of Balarāma, Subhadrā, Kṛshṇa, and of Trivikrama. The fine chlorite image of Lakshmī–Nārāyaṇa placed in the northern entrance (now converted in to a room) of the Bhogamanḍapa, and the figure of Nṛsimha worshipped in a temple near the kitchen, are worthy of mention.

Like the Brahmeśvara temple, the temple of Chitrakārinī is of the पञ्चायतन (five-shrined) type, but within the sanctum is worshipped a Chāmunḍā image. Two of the friezes on the windows of its Jagamohana deserve special attention. The one on the south depicts the marriage of Siva and Pārvatī, while that on the north shows Kṛshṇa playing on his flute amidst his enchanted followers and the cattle listening with rapt attention. This above figure of Kṛshṇa, which is very seldom found in other temples of Bhubaneswar forms a land mark in the history of Orissan iconography.

The temple of Ananta–Vāsudeva is the only Vaishṇava shrine at Bhubaneswar. The deities installed inside the sanctum being the chlorite figures of Balarāma, Kṛshṇa and Subhadrā. This temple was built in 1278 A. D. by Chandrikā Devī, daughter of Anaṅgabhīma III (1211-1238 A. D.) The balusters of the north window have the figures of Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Sīta, Hanumān, and monkey attendant. In this temple as well as in the Yameśvara temple and Sātī Deul of Bhubanesvara, the eight Dikpālas with their Saktis or female counterparts are found carved This is a new feature of these later temples, the earlier temples, having only the figures of the Dikpālas. (48)

(48) Bhubaneswar, by Debala Mitra. pp. 43-49.

Let us now turn our attention to some other important temples of Orissa, besides those of Bhubaneswar, already discussed for noticing the representations of the Purāṇic stories in temple sculptures. In this connection the eighth-century Vārāhī temple built by some Bhauma monarch in the village Chaurasi near the Prāchī river deserves first mention. The beautiful sanctum of this temple is a replica of the Gourī temple, whereas its Jagamohana resembles that of the Paraśurāmeśvara temple at Bhubaneswar. The vertical face of the sloping eave of the Jagamohana on the south, east and north sides is relieved with the scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa, like shooting of the golden deer, Rāvaṇa carrying away Sītā, and killing the bird Jatāyu, piercing with an arrow the seven palm trees (सप्ततालभेद) by Rāmachandra, death of Bālī in the hands of Rāma, building of the Setubandha, the great embankment across the strait, all of which bear ample testimony to the popularity of the Rāmāyaṇa stories in that age. In the sanctum of this temple is worshipped a two-handed chlorite figure of Vārāhi, who belongs to Saptamātṛkā group. Not far from this, is seen the lower portion of a temple of the same age, wherein a beautiful image of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa is still worshipped.

In the ruins of the Māṇikeśvara temple (circa 7th century) in the village of Sukleśvara under P S. Mahanga, Dist. Cuttack are found some carved stones in which Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, and Hanumān giving some message with folded hands, Kālīyadalana Kṛshṇa, and Natarāja are beautifully depicted. In the Chāteśvara temple, (1220 A.D.) there is a standing four-armed figure of Kṛshṇa in trivaṅga pose, holding a flute in his two lower hands and lifting Govardhana hill with his two upper hands. In another panel of the same temple are depicted Rāma and Lakshmaṇa holding bow in their hands.

अनन्तशायी–

Near the village Saraṅga, in the District of Dhenkanal, there is a hillock rising from the bed of the Brāhmaṇi river, wherein is carved a colossal figure of Anantaśāyī Vishṇu, 32ft. in length. God Brahmā is found sitting on the (नाभिकमल) lotus flower, the stalk of which originates in the navel of Vishṇu. Near the right bank of the same Brāhmaṇi river in the village of Bhīmakāṇḍa (which is 18 miles far from the town of Talcher) there is another hillock containing a still more gigantic figure of Anantaśāyī Vishṇu, which is 41½ft. in

length. The figure of Brahmā sitting on the नाभिकमल has not been carved in this image. The Vishṇu image of Bhīmakānda village is the biggest of all the Hindu icons, so far discovered in any part of India.

दशावतार–

Definite evidence regarding the popularity of दशावतार or the ten incarnations of Vishṇu is furnished by the two Vishṇu images in the village of Saintala in the District of Bolangir Patna, which can tentatively be assigned to the beginning of the nineth century A. D. In the pedestal of each image are found Garuḍa to the right, some worshippers in the middle and sage Nārada to the left. Above the worshippers are carved the figures of fish and tortoise representing मत्स्यावतार and कूर्मावतार. On the right and left sides of the pedestal stand respectively Lakshmī, holding a lotus flower and Sarasvatī playing on a musical instrument. On the right pilaster of the toraṇa are carved from bottom to top, the figures of Varāha, Narasimha, Vāmana and Paraśurāma (broken) and on the left pilaster are found from top to bottom the images of Rāma, Valarāma, Buddha and Kalkī. On the lintel over the two pilasters is depicted समुद्रमन्थन or the churning of the ocean with the Gods on one side and the demons on the other. The chief object of worship, was a two-armed figure of Vishṇu, standing on the pedestal described above. (49)

On a dilapidated brick temple at Ranipur Jharial, some four out of the ten incarnations still exist. In a place called Tīrthamaṭha in the Ersama P: S: of the Cuttack district, beautiful figures of Rāma, Paraśurāma, Balarāma, Vāmana, and Nṛsimha assignable to the 8th century are still preserved, while others are perhaps buried in a mound near by. The ten incarnations were carved on a very old temple (circa 9th century) near the Siśireśvara temple at Bhubaneswar of which two have disappeared. On the lintel over the lion's gate of the famous Jagannātha temple at Puri (1112-1147 A.D.) are carved the figures of the ten incarnations. But we find the icon of Jagannāth, instead that of Buddha, as the former is regarded as the manifestation of the Buddha. There is a unique image of Kṛshṇa, datable to the twelfth century, in the Archaeological gallery of the Orissa State Museum, where the ten incarnations are beautifully carved round the

(49) J. K. H. R. Society Vol. II. No. 2 & 3 pp. 124-125.

figure of Krshna, who is represented as दशाकृतिकृत or the very creator of the ten incarnations as prayed in the famous verse of the Gitagovinda. (50)

चतुःषष्ठियोगिनी–

Like the Saiva and Vaishnva deities, the images of the Tantric cult, which played an important part in moulding the religious faith of the people in the past ages, had also their own adherents. The three chief centres of Tantric faith in Orissa, were Jājpur on the river Vaitarini, Hīrāpur, situated at a distance of three miles to the east of Bhubaneswar, and Rānipur in the Bolangirpatna district. Almost all the ancient temples of Jājpur were destroyed by the Muslim iconoclasts, whereas at Hīrāpur and Rānipur are to be seen two circular enclosures dedicated for the worship of the sixty-four Yoginīs. The enclosure at Rānipur is much damaged, and sixteen out of 64 Yoginīs have been carried away (51), whereas at Hīrāpur 63 out or 64 Yoginī images, nine figures of Kātyāyinī (नव कात्यायिनी) and some Bhairava images are still to be seen (52).

सप्तमातृका–

The figures of Sapta Mātṛkās are found in the Paraśurāmeśvara and Kapālinī temples of Bhubaneswar. There was once a separate temple at this place dedicated to them, which has now gone out of existence. This group at Jajpur and the Mārkaṇḍeśvara temple at Puri are famous in Orissa. In recent years, the images of these have been discovered in Belkhandi, in Kalahandi district; near Titlagarh in Bolangir district; in Kuṇḍeśvara and Dharmasala in the district of Cuttack. Intensive exploration may bring to light the existence of this group in some other places of Orissa. All these clearly indicate that the worship of सप्तमातृका was once very popular in Orissa.

The brief discussion made above will give some idea about the representation of Purāṇic stories in temple sculptures and the development of Hindu iconography based on them.

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(50) वेदानुद्धरते ×× दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ।

(51) Vide my article on Ranipur published in O H.R J. Vol. III, No. 2. pp. 65-75.

(52) -do- on Hirapur published in O.H.R.J., Vol. II, pp. 23-41.

Purāṇic Literature of Orissa:—

After the Muslim occupation of the whole of North India by 1200 A.D., Orissa, which could stem the tide of Muslim aggression for more than three and a half centuries by its powerful militia, offered peace and patronage to scholars and reformers, who did a lot for the upkeep of Hindu religion and culture. It is known from epigraphic records that Anaṅgabhīma III (1211-1238A D) a powerful monarch of the Gaṅga dynasty, who could completely defeat the Muslim invaders from Bengal, was a great devotee of Purushottama-Jagannātha and had deep regard for the Smṛtis and the Purāṇas. Even while making land grants, he was strictly following their injunctions, which will be evident from the quotations given below (a) "दानसागर भूमिदानावर्त्ते महाभारतोक्तां (b) बामनपुराणोक्तं (c) बृहस्पत्युक्तां (d) आदित्यपुराणोक्त (e) दानसागरे विष्णुधर्मोक्तां" (53)

Through the efforts of his able minister and general Vishṇu Achārya, who was also proficient in Nyāya, three Vedas, Vārtā (Ethics) and Daṇḍanīti (State craft) (verse 21 of the above praśasti) a new recension of the Purāṇas was made in Orissa, e g.,

"उदग्रदोषादपथप्रवर्त्तनस्खलद्गतीनि श्रुतिदृष्टिविभ्रमैः
चकार तत्त्वप्रतिपत्तिसंपदास्पदं पुराणानि पुनर्नवानि यः" (54)

But we do not get any accurate information about the names of the Purāṇas, a new recension of which was made under the patronage of this able minister. It is definitely known that most of the eighteen Purāṇas named below (55) contained brief descriptions of the sacred places of Utkala like Virajā Kshetra (Jajpur), Ekāmra Kshetra (Bhubaneswar), Arka Kshetra (Konarka), Purushottama Kshetra

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(53) Nagari plates of Ananga Bhima III, E I. Vol, XXVIII, pp. 256-257.

(54) Chatesvara temple inscription, re-edited by Dr. Chhabra, E.I. Vol. XXIX. pp 121-123.

(55) "आद्यं ब्राह्म वैष्णवञ्च पाद्मं भागवतं तथा
कौर्मं मात्स्यंच वाराहं नारसिंहंच बामनं
मार्कण्डेयाग्निवायुनि लैङ्गं शैवं भविष्यकं
ब्रह्माण्डं ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तं स्कान्दंचाष्टदश स्मृताः
एतानिच पुराणानि व्यास प्रोक्तानि धीमते ॥"

(Puri) and Mahendra when their texts were revised in the pre-Gaṅga period (before 1100 A.D.). But separate chapters, at times independent books giving elaborate description of these holy places, began to be incorporated into the texts of some of these Purāṇas, when their recension was made during rhe Gaṅga period (1100-1435 A.D.) This is clearly illustrated by the पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्यम् of the विष्णुखण्ड of the स्कन्दपुराण, where this माहात्म्य occupies about one third of the book. (56)

Purushottama Māhātmyaṃ :—

In the absence of any definite evidence, the age of Purushottama Māhātmya can be tentatively fixed on the basis of internal evidence furnished thereby. In it we find the description of Gundichā maṇḍapa (p.971 and p.1001) which is meant for the temporary (seven days) residence of Jagannātha, Balabhadra and Subhadrā at the time of the car festival. One Gonḍa Choḍa is described as the Paṭṭamahādevī (chief queen) of Choḍagaṅga Deva in a Draksharama temple inscription of Saka year 1050 (1128 A.D.) e g.,

"श्रीमदनंतवर्म्मदेवर पट्टमहादेवि कलिंगमहादेवि यैन जयं गोंडचो (ड)यं वारु शकवर्षमुलु १०५०" (57)

There can be no doubt that this chief queen Gonḍa Choḍa built this maṇḍapa, after her husband Choḍagaṅga Deva had built the present magnificent Jagannātha temple, with a view to commemorate her name. The name of this famous queen was pronounced as *Gunḍicha* in Oriya and the car festival began to be called Gunḍichā Yātrā after her name.

Purushottama on the bank of Vindusarobara, mentioned in this work (page 902) can definitely be identified with Ananta-Vāsudeva, who is the only Vaishṇava deity at Bhubaneswar, e.g ,

"विन्दुतीर्थे नृपः स्नात्वा तीरस्थं पुरुषोत्तमं
संपूज्य विधिवद्यातः कोटीश्वर महालयम"

From the inscription originally attached to the Ananta Vāsudeva temple (58) it is definitely known that this was built in Saka year 1200

(56) 242 out of 768 printed pages of the book, Vangavasi edition.

(57) S.I.I. Vol. IV. No. 1194. Rangacharya's Volume II, p 733.

(58) O. H. R. J. Vol. I. No. 4. pp. 274-88. This is now preserved in the R.A. Society, London.

(व्योम, वियत्, फणीन्द्ररसना) or 1278 A. D. by Chandrikā Devī, daughter of Anaṅgabhīma III. So the पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम् of the Skanda Purāṇa must have been written some time after 1278 A.D. The undue prominence given to the deity Narasimha at Puri in this work perhaps meant to please the powerful king Narasimha II of Orissa, a great patron of learning, during whose reign (1278–1307) the work might have been completed. Purushottama Māhātmyam forming parts of विष्णुरहस्य (No. 68 of this Catalogue) and बृहन्नारदीयपुराण (No 70 of this Catalogue) were perhaps posterior to that of स्कन्दपुराण which was very popular in Orissa.

Kapila Saṃhitā :—

Kapila Samhitā, the manuscripts of which are found in different parts of Orissa describes the sanctity and importance of (1) the river Mahānadī, (2) Nīlāchala or Puri, (3) Maitreyavana or Konārka, (4) river Chandrabhāgā flowing near the Sun temple, (5) Virajā Kshetra or Jājpur, (6) Kailāsa or Kapilāsa mountain and the temple of Sikhareśvara over it, (7) Ekāmravana or Bhubaneswar and lastly of the rivers, the Bhārgavī, the Puspabhadrā (modern Kuśabhadrā), the Dadhisravā (modern Dayā) and the Prāchī. The special feature of this book is the glorification of the Kapilāsa and the Sikhareśvara temple over it, which is not yet found in any other Purāṇa or Upapurāṇa. The description of the Anantavāsudeva temple at Bhubaneswar definitely places its author after 1278 A.D. He though a staunch Vaishṇava has devoted more than half of his work (60 pages out of 112 pages of the book printed in Oriya characters) for singing the glory of Bhubaneswar, which indicates that it was an earlier work.

Muktichintāmaṇi :—

Muktichintāmaṇi was compiled by the famous Gajapati Purushottama Deva of the solar dynasty (1466-1497) who was a great devotee of Jagannātha. Though this work is very small, it has quoted from a number of works, (59) cited below, the recension of

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(59) ब्रह्मपुराण, विष्णुपुराण, बृहद्विष्णुपुराण; लघुभागवत, स्कन्दपुराण, वामनपुराण, कूर्मपुराण, गारुड़पुराण, पद्मपुराण, नारसिंहपुराण, विष्णुधर्मोत्तर, ब्रह्मयामल, वायुपुराण, तत्त्वयामल, शिवपुराण, बराह-पुराण, आग्नेय पुराण ।

which was made during the Gaṅga period in order to incorporate up-to-date accounts about Jagannātha and the Purushottama Kshetra. The work being dated is very helpful for research on the development of Purāṇic literature in Orissa.

Nīlādrimahodaya :—

Nīlādrimahodaya was compiled after the model of the Purushottama Māhātmya of the Skanda Purāṇa. But its speciality lies in giving detailed description about the various festivals of Lord Jagannātha and the mode of their observance. It also supplies a lot of information about the daily Pūjāpaddhati or mode of worship of Jagannātha and other subsidiary deities.

Like most Purāṇic works, the date of composition of this big work covering about 536 printed pages (60) is no where given. But the reference to the rites of purification to be observed for the entry of any Yavana (Muslim) into the temple indicates that this was perhaps written sometime after 1568 A. D. when the Muslim army first entered into the compound of this great Hindu temple.

Ekāmra Purāṇa:—

The text of Ekāmra Purāṇa is regarded as an authority regarding the glory and sanctity of Ekāmra Kshetra or Bhubaneswar, which are sung in some of the eighteen Purāṇas and also in the epigraphic records of the past ages:—

(a) एकाम्रे सिद्धतीर्थे चतुरमरकुलो (चारु)शालासमेतः
कोलावत्या तयैवः क्षितिमुकुटनिभः कारितः कीर्त्तिराजः" (61)

(b) "श्री चोडगङ्ग देवस्य प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये
सम्वत्सरे ६७ × × × एकाम्रे विनयदेवी। (62)

(c) "तत्र च क्षेत्रमेकाम्रमाम्रारामशताश्रितं
एकदेवकुलै देवकुलं राकुलमद्भुतम्"

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(60) Printed in Oriya characters by the Late Maharaja of Sonepur Sir B.M. Singh Dev in 1922.

(61) Brahmesvara temple inscription J. R. A. S. Vol XIII p. 70.

(62) Lingaraja Temple inscription. 'Inscriptions of Orissa' by Rajaguru Vol III p. II, Page 210.

(d) "एकाम्राह्वयवेदिते सुमहसि श्रीकृत्तिवासःप्रिये
क्षेत्रे पुण्यबले श्रुतामृतफले सर्वर्तु:पुष्पोज्ज्वले" (63)

Mention of the temple of Anantavāsudeva at pages 149 and 186 of the printed text (64) of this work definitely places it after 1278 A.D. The forty-second chapter of this book deals about कपिलेश्वर माहात्म्यम् or the glory of the Kapileśvara temple which was built by the great Gajapati Kapileśvara Deva, after his coronation at Bhubaneswar in 1435 A.D. On the basis of this fact, its date can be fixed near about 1450 A.D.

Svarṇādri Mahodaya—

Svarṇādri Mahodaya is posterior to Ekāmra Purāṇa, and as such its date can be fixed tentatively in the second half of the 15th century. Though this work is small in volume, (65) its treatment of the subject matter is more scientific as its author having divided Bhubaneswar into eight units (अष्टायतन) has described briefly all the big and small temples and tanks existing in each unit. It also supplies information about different festivals observed at this holy place and the mode of worship of the chief deities. So as a guide book it is very helpful for research.

Ekāmrachandrikā : –

Ekāmra Chandrikā, a small work was compiled in imitation of Ekāmra Purāṇa and Svarṇādri Mahodaya (66). Even the maṅga'ācharaṇa verse of Ekāmra Purāṇa has been used as such in this work. The authorities quoted in this work are as follows :—

स्कन्दपुराणम् ब्रह्मपुराणम्, ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम्, पद्मपुराणम्, शिवपुराणम्, लिङ्ग-पुराणम्, कूर्मपुराणम् एकाम्रपुराणम्,शिवरहस्य, महाभारतम् and कपिल संहिता ।

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(63) (c) and (d)— Ananta Vasudeva temple inscription, O. H. R. J. Vol I. pp. 282–284.

(64) Ekamra purana published in Oriya characters by late Pandit R. K. Gargabatu.

(65) Svarnadri Mahodaya printed both in Oriya and Devanāgari characters by late Pandit R. K. Gargabatu.

(66) Printed in Oriya characters by late Pandit R. Gargabatu in 1931.

The author can be assigned to the last part of the sixteenth century or even later, as he has described very small and unimportant temples built towards the close of the Gajapati rule (1568 A. D.) at this sacred place. The posterior limit for this work is 1765 A. D.; the date of copy of the Museum manuscript (No. 42 of this Catalogue). It is perhaps the last among the works describing the glory and sanctity of Ekāmra Kshetra or Bhubaneswar.

Prāchī Māhātmyaṃ :—

The Nabākshari Oriya translation of the Prāchī Māhātmyam (67) made in the 18th century is very popular in Orissa, but the original Sanskrit text has now become very rare. The special feature of the Prāchī valley civilisation is the existence of very old (7th–8th century) temples for Siva and Vishṇu (Mādhava) side by side at the end of each krosa (two miles) on its bank. Besides these, we also find a large number of Vajrayāna deities, and various female Goddesses of the Hindu pantheon, near these old shrines. The number of Vishṇu (Mādhava) images found in this valley is perhaps the highest in India. In and about the Sobhaneśvara temple (1190-1200 A.D.) alone, we find eleven fine Vishṇu images carved in chlorite stone. For the existence of a large number of religious edifices, in its valley, the river Prāchī, is regarded as holy as the Gaṅgā, and its Triveṇī ghāt near the birth place of the celebrated poet Jayadeva is a famous tīrtha of Orissa. The original Prāchī Māhātmya describing the famous Dvādaśa Sambhus, Dvādaśa Mādhavas and the glory and sanctity of the Triveṇī ghāt was compiled after the construction of the Sun temple at Konārka near the mouth of the Chandrabhāgā, a branch of the Prāchī. As such it can tentatively be assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century.

Arkakshetra Māhātmyaṃ and Saura Samuchchaya—

Arkakshetra Māhātmyam and Saura Samuchchaya are two unpublished works, which describe the glory and sanctity of Maitreya vana (old name of Konārka) and its temples, the chief of which are the world-famous Sun temple and those of अष्टशम्भु or eight Sivas and also of Sūryagaṅgā, the Chandrabhāgā and Arkavaṭa, existing within the limits of this sacred tīrtha. They also give information about the various fairs and festivals of this place, especially of the

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(67) Published by the late Govinda Ratha.

Ratha Yātrā, which was once being performed with much pomp and ado, in the days gone by, but now has become a thing of the past after the removal of the deity of the Sun God from the sanctum to Puri in 1628 A. D. Of these two works, the first may be assigned to the Gaṅga period, while the second is a later work.

Virajā Māhātmyam –

The deity of Virajā attained great fame and prominence in Orissa long before Jagannāth and Lingarāja came into picture. The name of Virajā Nagara finds mention in the Parlakimedi plates of Sri Pṛthivi Mahārāja (68) who has been assigned to the last part of the sixth century.

"स्वस्ति श्री विजय स्कन्धावारात् विरजा (ज्ञः) नगराधिवासकात् × × × श्री (पृथि)वी महाराजः"

The name of this city again finds mention in the Soro plates of Bhānudatta (69) who belonged to the seventh century, e.g.

"ॐ स्वस्ति श्री विरजावासकान्महाप्रतिहार महाराजभानुदत्तः कुशली"

During the Bhauma rule over the whole of Orissa, extending from the Mahendra mountain in the south to the Gaṅgā in the north (Circa 650 to 830 A. D.) Virajā Nagara was the capital of Orissa; beautiful description of which is found in the introductory verses of some Bhauma records. It is mentioned as the capital of the Bhauma sovereign Unmaṭṭa Keśarī in the Bada Khimedi plates of his Gaṅga vassal Jayavarma Deva. (70) This grant dated in the Bhauma era 50 can be assigned to the last part of the seventh century. In the Dhauli cave inscription of Sāntikara, a Bhauma sovereign, dated in the year 93 (first half of the eighth century) mention is made of Virajā 'विरजा वास्तव्य बैद्यनन्नट पुत्र भीमटेन' (71). Two Bhauma inscriptions still exist at Jajpur town which state (1) Mādhavī Devī, wife of Subhākara I built a temple named माधवेश्वर at Jājpur, (2) Queen Vatsa Devī got an image of the Goddess Chāmuṇḍā carved there. (72)

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(68) Inscriptions of Orissa, Vol. I, Part. II by Sri S. N. Rajaguru.

(69) E.I., Vol. XXIII. pp. 203-4.

(70) I.H Q. Vol. XII. pp. 489-93 ff.

(71) E.I. Vol. XIX. pp. 263-64.

(72) Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar, E. I., Vol. XXVIII. pp. 183-185.

After the fall of the Bhaumas, it lost its importance as the capital city of Orissa, as the Somavaṁśī rulers, who succeeded them located their headquarters at Yajātinagara on the bank of the Mahānadī. But its glory and sanctity as a holy tīrtha was enhanced by Yajāti Keśarī, who can be identified with the powerful king Yajāti II of the Soma dynasty who built the दशाश्वमेध घाट on the bank of the Vaitariṇī, after performing ten horse sacrifices, in which according to tradition were engaged ten thousand Brāhamaṇas, well-versed in Vedic rites, who were settled in and around Virajākshetra. During the Gaṅga and Sūryavaṁśī rule over Orissa (1112–1533) present Cuttack remained as the capital of Orissa. But due to the prominence of Jajpur, the State of Orissa began to be called as kingdom of Jājnagar in the Muslim accounts regarding Orissa The temple of Varāhanātha at Jajpur, was built by Gajapati Pratāparudra Deva (1497–1533 A.D.) Virajākshetra Māhātmyam, which mentions Varāhanātha (73) may be assigned to the middle of the 16th century. Of all the holy places of Orissa, Jājpur became the greatest victim of Muslim iconoclasm and vandalism, as a result of which, almost all its old religious edifices have now gone out of existence.

Keśarakshetra Māhātmyam (केशरक्षेत्रमाहात्म्यम्) published in Oriya characters in 1961, sings the glory of Chaṇḍeśvara and the subsidiary deities existing in the village of Chaṇḍeśvara, near Tangi Police Station of the Puri district It is a work of the 17th or 18th century. Unfortunately the beautiful temple of Chaṇḍeśvara, which could vie with the famous Liṅgarāja temple, was broken by a heavy cyclone on the night of 29 10–55

The Purāṇic literature of Orissa, like that of other parts of India will baffle the attempts of the students of history engaged in determining the age of the temples and tracing the development of temple architecture in Orissa through the centuries, as no where in these works, mention is made about the builders of the temples or the ages of their construction On the other hand, their authors have deliberately tried to show that the religious edifices described by them have been existing from very ancient times. The Lakshmaṇeśvar group of temples of Bhubaneswar (oldest temples so far known) have been placed in the same category with Bhīmeśvara and Kukkuṭeśvara temples belonging to the 16th or the 17th century.

(73) Printed and published in Oriya characters by Late N.C.Mahapatra.

In spite of these defects judged from the modern conception of history; these guide books are helpful to research scholars as they supply the names and locations of many temples which have now completely gone out of existence due to repeated human vandalism as well as influence of the destructive forces of Nature. They also give a lot of information about the fairs and festivals observed in the sacred places and the mode of worship of the important deities. By proclaiming the glory and sanctity of the temples, they have been attracting thousands of pious pilgrims from every part of India to these holy places through out the ages, whose contributions have been utilised in their upkeep and development.

Popularity of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa :—

The discussions made before clearly indicate that Saivism, Sāktism, and Vaishṇavism were flourishing side by side in Orissa from the 4th century upto the 12th century. But of these, Saivism was predominant as most of the rulers of different royal dynasties were "Parama-māheśvara" or devotees of Siva. But there was vigorous revival of Vaishṇavism in Orissa in the twelfth century due to the preachings of Srī Rāmānuja, Srī Vishṇusvāmī, Srī Nimbārka and Sri Madhvāchārya, all from the south, who made Puri, the centre of their activities and established maṭhs there for the propagation of their respective religious faiths. Of these four reformers, Vishṇusvāmī, who had three maṭhs at Puri, wrote the 'भागवतभाष्य" which enhanced the popularity of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa in Orissa.

The tremendous influence and immense popularity of the Gītagovinda by Jayadeva of Puri, which was recognised as a holy book and daily recited in the temple of Jagannātha, steadily but imperceptibly influenced the minds of the people and inspired them with devotion for Srī Kṛshṇa, whose glory it sings. This also indirectly contributed towards increasing the popularity of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa, which vividly describes the life story of Srī Kṛshṇa.

In the pre-Gaṅga period, worship of the four-handed figures of Vishṇu was very popular in Orissa. But due to the influence of Bhāgavata Purāṇa and the Gītagovinda images of Gopīnātha Kṛshṇa standing in a tribhaṅga pose, playing on the flute (वंशीधारी), surrounded by the Gopis (गोपस्त्रीपरिवेष्टित) and tending cattle (गोधनचारण) began to be worshipped in important villages of

Orissa, especially in Brāhmaṇa villages, founded by the kings and their officers. But Rādhā, could not be deified in this age, as it was not sanctioned by the Bhāgavata Purāṇa.

Śrīdhara Svāmī—

The supremacy of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was established due to the wide circulation of its भावार्थदीपिका टीका written by the saintly poet Srīdhara Svāmī. Srīdhara was born in a Brāhmaṇa family in Maraigān situated in the present Nilagiri sub-division of the Balasore district of Orissa. According to tradition, he led the life of a Sannyāsī for some years in the Kapilāsa hill, with beautiful natural surroundings, when he earned mastery over the Śāstras and Purāṇas. For his vast learning and saintly character, he was selected as the Mahanta of the Govardhana pīṭha, a famous Samkarite monastery at Puri, where he wrote some notable works, chief among them being his भावार्थ दीपिकाटीका on the Bhāgavata Purāṇa, which was accepted as the most famous commentary through out India. Though a profound scholar, he has very humbly stated in many places of this commentary that he could achieve success through the grace of God Nṛsimha of whom he was a great devotee, and the blessing his preceptor Paramānanda, e g.

"बागीशयस्य वदने लक्ष्मीर्यस्य च वक्षसि
यस्यास्ते हृदये सम्बित्तं नृसिंह महंभजे
विश्वसर्गविसर्गादि नवलक्षण लक्षितम्
श्रीकृष्णाख्यं परंधाम जगद्धाम नमामि तत् ॥
माधवोमाधवा × × सर्वसिद्धिविधायिनौ
वन्दे परस्परात्मानौ परस्वर मतिप्रियौ ॥
संप्रदायानुरोधेन पौर्वापर्य्यानुसारतः
श्रीभागवत भावार्थदीपिकेयं वितन्वते"

(Beginning of the 1st Skandha) (Cat. No. 161.)
At the end of the 5th Skandha he writes thus

"पञ्चमस्कन्धसम्वन्धि पदभावार्थदीपनैः
प्रियतां परमानन्दनृहरिर्बालभाषितैः"

(Catalogue No. 174)

The concluding verse of the 12th Skanda runs as follows :—

"स्वबालचापल्लालापैः स्वलीलापरिवर्त्तितैः
प्रीयतां परमानन्दनृहरिः सद्गुरुः स्वयम् ।
श्री परानन्दसंप्रीत्यै गुह्यं भागवतं मया
विवृतं तन्मतेनैव नतु सन्मतिवैभवात्"

(Catalogue No. 200)

Besides this, Sridhar Svamī also wrote the सुबोधिनीटीका on Bhagbat-gitā, six manuscripts of which have been noticed in this volume (Catalogue Nos. 142, 144, 147, 150, 155, 16). He is also known to have written स्वप्रकाश or आत्मप्रकाशटीका on Vishnu Purāṇa, Vedastuti tikā and व्रजविहार One Dharmasāstra work was written by Sridhar Svāmī as will be evident from the quotation given below from the 'Kālasāra' of Gadādhara Rājaguru (1715 A.D.)

"इति श्रीधर स्वामी वाक्यात् सर्वत्र मरणोत्तरसम्कारा गृहस्थविशेषाः"

He is referred to twice in the कालसर्वस्व of महामहोपाध्याय कृष्णमिश्र (1740 A.D.). Narasimha Vājapeyī (1560 A.D.) and Vidyākara Vājapeyī (1360 A.D.) two great Smṛti writers of Orissa refer to Sridhar once each in their respective works. Sridhara Svāmin is mentioned by Raghunandana in his एकादश तत्त्व and मलमासतत्त्व as the author of a समुच्चय ।

Date of Sridhara Svāmi :—

Dr. P. K. Gode has given the following data regarding the date of Sridhara Svāmī- (i) He refers to भागवतभाष्य of Vishnu Svāmi who flourished in the middle of the twelfth century, (ii) While writing his स्वप्रकाशटीका on विष्णुपुराण he has utilised the tikā on the same work by Chitsukha (1220-1284 A.D.) (iii) He begins his भावार्थदीपिका-टीका with a distinct statement that the भागवतपुराण was not commented upon by the great Vopadeva (1300 A.D.) (74). Thus the anterior time limit for him may be fixed at 1300 A.D. To this, I may add one more evidence here that Sridhar referred to by Vidyākara Vājapeyī, is

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(74) Date of Sridhara Svamin (between C.A.D. 1350-1450). A.B.O.R.I., Poona-Vol. XXX-pp 277-283.

identical with Srīdhar Svāmin, who is now definitely known to have written a Smṛti work. As Vidyākara flourished between 1330–1360 A D. (75) Srīdhara Svāmin may be assigned to the first half of the 14th century.

Oriya Bhāgavata—

The saintly poet Jagannātha Dāsa of Puri strictly followed the भावार्थदीपिकाटीका while translating the भागवत into Oriya verses in 1509-1510A D. which will be evident from the quotation given below:—

"श्रीधर नामे बिप्रबर। कलियुगरे जन्म तार ॥
श्री·भागबत ये पुराण। अष्टादश सस्र श्लोकेण ॥
ता टीका चउबिंश सस्र। करइ श्रीधर प्रकाश ॥
बिप्रफुले जनम होइ। जगन्नाथ नाम से बहि ॥
प्राकृत बन्धे भागवत। कहिले सन्थ जन हित ॥

(Last chapter of Dvādasa Skandha.)

The high thoughts and noble ideas of Srīdhar Svāmī, a great preceptor of Puri, could be understood by the common people of this land through the writings of Jagannātha Dāsa, another saint of the same place; whose Bhāgavata in Oriya is the Bible of Orissa, and has got the highest circulation among its people, since the time of its composition up till to-day.

The discussions made in these few pages, though not exhaustive, is expected to throw a flood of new light on the cultural history of Orissa, which I hope, will show the path to young scholars, to collect more information about this interesting subject in future.

I am thankful to the authorities of the Education Department of the State for providing funds in the budget of the Museum for the publication of this volume, which is the third of the series of the "Descriptive Catalogues," so far published. My thanks are also due to my assistant Pandit Sri Nilamani Misra, Sahityacharya, who has prepared the Alphabetical list of Purāṇa manuscripts preserved in the Manuscripts library of the Orissa State Museum. I fervently hope

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(75) A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts of Orissa Vol. I. Smṛti Manuscripts, by Sri K. N. Mahapatra, p IX-XI.

that this volume will gain the appreciation of the scholars, inspite of its flaws, like the two preceding volumes prepared by me.

Kedarnath Mahapatra
SUPERINTENDENT,
Research & Museum, Bhubaneswar.
4 - 7 - 62.

A Descriptive Catalogue OF Sanskrit Manuscripts.

1

Catalogue No. 181 **अद्भुतरामायणम्**

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 132 (12″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of Copy— 32nd Aṅka year of Rāmachandra Deva or 1843 A. D. Condition — good. Complete. Find spot—Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

End— इत्यार्षे श्रीरामायणेवाल्मकीये आदिकाव्ये अद्भुतोत्तरकाण्डे श्रीरामसीता अयोध्यागमनं नाम षड् विंशतितमः सर्गः। समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः।

Colophon— भीमस्यापिरणेभङ्गो मुनेरपिमतिभ्रमः।
यदिशुद्धमशुद्धं वा ममदोषो नविद्यते॥

श्री महाराजाधीराज श्रीरामचन्द्र देवस्य द्वात्रिंशत्यङ्के × × लिताष्टम्यां श्रीमधुपुर कटकेश्वर अखिलबीर प्रवर महाराजश्री— रामचन्द्र धीरवर्ग × × द्विजवरेण विम्वाधरेणलिखित मिदमद्भु— रामायणाख्यं पुस्तकं तत्रस्थश्रीश्यामसुन्दरस्य दोलामण्डपे समाप्तम्। स्वस्त्यस्तु।

There is one Adbhuta Rāmayaṇa with Sanskrit text and Bengali translation which is published in Bengali characters. The name of the translator is Maṇilal Ghose. The date and name of the publisher are not found as the title page of the book is totally torn out. The subject matter is similar to that in the manuscript cited above.

2

Catalogue No. P/4.

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 195(13.6 ×1.3″). Character—Oriya, Date of copy — C. 18th century. Condition— Not so good, worm eaten. complete. Find spot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No Colophon.

3

Catalogue No. P/47.

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 120 (13.9″×1.3″). Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C. 18th century. Condition— Not good, some folia are broken and moth eaten. Incomplete, up to Kishkindha Kānda. Find spot— Begunia P. S. Dt. Puri.

No Colophon.

4

Catalogue. No. P/67.

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 96 (12.4″×1.4″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C. 19th century. Condition— Not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Incomplete, it contains from the 4th chapter of Lankā Kanda on wards. Find spot— Kapileswar, Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्रीमदध्यात्मरामायणे उत्तराकाण्डे उमामहेश्वर— संवादे नवमः सर्गः । समाप्तोऽयमध्यात्मरामायणग्रन्थ : ।

No colophon.

5

Catalogue No. P/68.

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 119 (16."3 × 1.7") Character— Oriya, six lines per each side. Date of copy— C.' 19th century. Condition— Good. complete. Find spot— Parlakhemindi. Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— शरणागत दीनार्त्तपरित्राण परायण ।
दयालोकेशचानन्त दीनं मां परिपालय ।
अनाथोऽहं जगन्नाथ भवान् पतित-पावन !
दीनोऽहं दीनबन्धुस्त्वं त्राहिमांमधुसूदन !!

6

Catalogue No. P/115.

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 154 (16.7"×1. 4") Character— Oriya, five lines per each side. Date of copy— C. 18th century. Condition—Very bad, some folia are totally broken and moth eaten. Incomplete, up to 4th chapter of Uttarākānda. Find spot— Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon

7

Catalogue No. P/137.

अध्यात्मरामायणम

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 211 (14.9"×1.5") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 25th Anka year of Divyasimha Deva or 1877 A.D. condition good. Complete. Find spot— Bhawanipatna, Dt. Kalahandi.

Colophon— अङ्के श्रीदिव्यसिंहस्य पञ्चविंशति संख्यके
रामकृष्ण शताङ्गेन लेखितं पुस्तकं मुदा

8

Catalogue No. P/183 (A.)

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia-216 (13.3″×1.2″). Character— Oriya, Date of copy—C. 18th century. Condi—tion—good. Complete. Findspot— Begunia P.S., Dt. Puri.

There is Rāmāyaṅa Rahasya written on only three folia towards the end of the manuscript.

इत्यग्निवेश्यरचितं रामायणरहस्यं संपूर्णम् ।

Colophon— ए हस्ताक्षर गोविन्द पाटयोपाङ्कर ।

9

Catalogue No. P/184

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 151 (13.7″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No Colophon.

10

Catalogue No. 195

अध्यात्मरामायणम

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 209 (14.4″×1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 1795 Sakābda or 1873 A.D. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot. P.S. Tangi, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— शरनन्दमुनिचन्द्रसंख्यके शकाब्दे श्रीकृपासिन्धुना रचितः ।

श्रीदिव्यसिंहदेवनृपतिबिजयसाम्राज्ये समस्त १७ अङ्क मिथुन २० दिने आषाढ शुक्लसप्तमीवुधवारे ये दिन सूर्य्योदयादि वेल द ५·३२लिता ठारे एग्रन्थ

संपूर्ण होइला। ये ग्रन्थ ओड़िशाराज्य खुरुधाजिल्ला हरिड़ामड़ागड़ पोतापड़ा ग्रामनिवासी मृण्मयवंश कृपासिन्धुखड़िशिरोमणिङ्कर। अस्य पुस्तकलेखकोऽहं। श्रीसीतारामशरणम्।

11

Catalogue No. P/86

आदिपुराणम्

Substance – Palm leaf. No. of folia 104 (16.3″× 1.3″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C. 19th century. Incomplete, up to Vatsāsura vadha. Condition— not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Khallikote. Dt. Ganjam.

Beginning— श्रीकृष्णायनमः

जयतियशोदासूनुर्योहि समस्ताश्रयसाद्या।
भवभयनिचयनिवृत्यै शरणागतानां वाहकश्चेति॥

\+ \+ \+

इतिश्री आदिपुराणे नारदशौनकसंवादे प्रथमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... ... द्वितीयोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... नारदकन्यात्वं नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... भृङ्गाधिपकीरसंवादे चतुर्थोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... गोपिकानामकथनं नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... राधाकृष्णकुलकथनं नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... राधाकृष्णदर्शनं नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... रहस्यलीलादर्शनं नाम अष्टमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णनारदसंवादे व्रजलीला-प्रश्नोनाम नवमोऽध्याय।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णजन्मोत्सव कथनं नाम दशमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... नन्दस्वप्नदर्शनं नाम एकादशोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री आदिपुराण श्रीकृष्ण नारदसंवादे पुतनावधो नाम द्वादशऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... वसुदेवनन्दसमागमोनाम त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... जन्मत्सवो नाम चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः।

इतिश्री ... शकटपरिवर्त्तनं नाम पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... तृणावर्त्तवधे तस्योत्पत्तिर्नाम षोड़शोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णबाललीला वर्णनं नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... गोपिकोपालम्भो नाम अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णबाललीला वर्णनं नाम उनविंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... गोपीगृहलील नाम विंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... बालक्रीड़ावर्णनं नाम एकविंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णगोपिका संवादे द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... श्रीकृष्णस्य मृद्भक्षणे स्वरूपदर्शनं नाम त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः
इतिश्री ... प्रेमबन्धनं नाम चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... यामलार्जुनभङ्गो नाम पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... वत्सासुरवधो नाम षड़्विंशोऽध्यायः ।

Colophon— विद्याधर सामन्तेन लिखितम् ।

12

Catalogue No. P/174

आर्षरामायणम् (आद्यकाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 148 (13.6″×1.3″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C. 19th century. Complete. Condition— very good. Find spot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon

13

Catalogue No. P/53.

आर्षरामायणम (आद्य-अयोध्या)

Substance— Palm leaf. Character— Oriya, Complete. Condition— Good. Find spot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इत्यार्षे रामायणे महाकाव्ये बाल्मिकीये बालचरिते आदिकाण्डे
पौरप्रमोद्नाम समाप्तः आदिकाण्ड़ः ।

सर्गाश्चैव चतुःषष्ठि ःश्लोकानाञ्चात्र कीर्त्त्यते ।
द्वे सहस्रे शतान्यष्टौ श्लोकाः पन्चाशदेवतु ॥

× × ×

इत्यार्षे रामायणे वाल्मिकोये अयोध्या-काण्ड़ः समाप्तः ।

Colophon— श्रीमद् वीराधिवीरक्षितिपतितिलकदमातलख्यातकीर्त्तेः
तस्यश्री दिव्यसिंहाभिधधरणीपतेर्येन साम्राज्यलक्ष्म्याः ।
श्रीमत् पीताम्बरस्यक्षितिसुरनिवहख्यात × × दीक्षितस्य (?)
श्रीमत् वाल्मीकिरामायणलिखितमिदं अयोध्याकाण्ड़ं संपूर्णम् (?)

This manuscript has been sent to Baroda for the compilation work of the Rāmāyaṇa.

14

Catalogue No. P/54

आर्षरामायणम् (अयोध्याकाण्ड़)

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia— 158 (13.8″×1.4″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— 4th Aṅka year of Rāmachandra Deva of Khurdha kingdom, or 1820 A.D. Complete. Condition— not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Find-spot. Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— श्रीरामचन्द्रदेवस्य चतुर्थेऽङ्के द्विजन्मना ।
लिखितं पुस्तकमिदं हरिमिश्रेणधीमता ॥

15

Catalogue No. P/55.

आर्षरामायणम् (अयोध्याकाण्ड़)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 159 (14.4″×1.4″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C. 18th century. complete.

Condition -- good. Find spot— Kapileswar, Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

16

Catalogue No. P/175

आर्ष रामायणम् (अयोध्याकाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 203 (14.5″ × 1.4″)
Character— Oriya, Date of copy 19th century. Complete.
Condition— good. Find spot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon — एत् पुस्तक लिखितं शङ्कर शतपथिना ।

17

Catalogue No. P/56

आर्ष रामायणम (आरण्यककाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 145 (14.9″ × 1.4″)
Character— Oriya, Date of copy C. 19th century, Complete.
Condition— good. Find spot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— नरहरि मिश्रेण लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम ।

18

Catalogue No. P/57.

आर्ष रामायणम् (आरण्यककाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 175 (14.3″×1.3″)
character— Oriya, Date of copy — 18th century, Incomplete.
condition— good. Find spot Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

19

Catalogue No. P/58.

आर्ष रामायणम् (आरण्यककाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia. 116 (14.6″×1.4″)
Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete.
Condition— good. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon:— हरे-दयासागर सर्वधर्मानितित्वदाज्ञासुखितान्तरोऽहम् ।
लक्ष्मीपते त्वां शरणं प्रपद्ये प्रभो जगन्नाथ दयांविधेहि ॥
\+ + +
पुस्तकं हरतेयस्तु काणोदुःखीभवेन्नरः ।
मृतः स्वर्गं नगच्छेत्तु पितरं नरकं नयेत् ॥
तैलाद्रक्षजलाद्रक्ष रक्ष मां श्लथबन्धनात् ।
आखुभ्यः परहस्तेभ्यः एवं वदति पुस्तकम् ॥
हरिमिश्रेण लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम् ।

There are some folia containing Kishkindha kānda towards the end of the manuscripts.

20

Catalogue No. P/176

आर्षरामायणम् (आरण्यकक ण्ड)

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia-130 (13.1″×1.4″).
Character— Oriya, Date of copy—C. 19th century. Complete.
Condition—Not so good. Findspot— Begunia P.S., Dt. Puri.

Colophon— ए पोथि नित्यानन्द मिश्रङ्कर, श्री तारेश्वरशरणम् ।

21

Catalogue No. P/59

आर्ष रामायणम् (किष्किन्धाकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 85 (16″×1.5″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Not good, some folia are worm eaten and some folia, from the beginning of the manuscript, are broken. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— गोपीनाथ दासेन पुस्तकं लिखितमिदम् ।

22

Catalogue No. P 60

आर्ष रामायणम् (किष्किन्धाकाण्ड)

Substance— Palm leaf. No. of folia 90 (14″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, a few folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— उमापते चन्द्रमोले गङ्गाधर जगद् गुरा ।
दीनबन्धो दयासिन्धो सन्तापं मे निवर्त्तय ॥

23

Catalogue No. P/177

आर्ष रामायणम् (किष्किन्धाकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 177 (12.4″ × 1.1″) Character— Oriya. Date of Copy— 22nd Anka year of Rama-Chandra Deva of Khurdha kingdom, or 1835 A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— अङ्के श्री रामचन्द्राभिधधरणीपतेर्वाल्मीकीयं पुराणं ।
श्रावण्यां युग्मनेत्रे मधुनगरपते राज्ञयाभूसुरेण ।

24

Catalogue. No. P 61.

आर्ष रामायणम् (सुन्दराकाण्ड)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 146 (15.5″ × 1.4″). Character—

Oriya, Date of copy— 51st Anka year of Virakeshari Deva I of Khurda kingdom or 1776 A.D. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— समस्त वीरकेशरी देवङ्क अ५१ङ्क विच्छा १५ दिनरे समाप्त ।

25

Catalogue No. P/42.

आर्ष रामायणम् (सुन्दरकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 46 (12.9″×1.3) Character—Oriya. Date of copy — C. 19th century. Incomplete, from Hanumat vilapa to Hanumat Vāvya. Condition— good, Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

26

Catalogue No. P/2

आर्ष रामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 119 (18.5″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy — C. 18th century. Incomplete, up to Unmatta vadham. Condition— good. Findspot— The Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

No Colophon.

27

Catalogue No. P/3

आर्ष रामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 202 (14.5″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Incomplete,

some folia are broken from the beginning of the manuscript. Condition— Very badly worm eaten. Findspot—Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon

28

Catalogue No. P/43

आर्ष रामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 192 (17.4″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete, Condition— Not so good, some folia are broken. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No Colophon.

29

Catalogue No. P/62

आर्ष रामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 186 (16.1″×1.4″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, worm eaten. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— तैलाद्रक्ष जलाद्रक्ष रक्ष मां श्लथ बन्धनात् ।
आखुभ्यः परहस्तेभ्यः एवं वदति पुस्तकम् ॥
श्री रामार्पितमिदमस्तु ।

30

Catalogue No. P/63

आर्ष रामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 239 (14.9″×1.3′) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century, Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

31

Catalogue No. P/178

आर्षरामायणम् (लङ्काकाण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 160 (136." × 1.4") Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

32

Catalogue No. P 179

आर्षरामायणम् (उत्तरा काण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 148 (15.8" × 1.3") Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—Not good, two sides of the manuscript are badly worm eaten. Find spot – Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

Colophon— नारायणाख्य मिश्रेण लिखितं काव्यपुस्तकम् ।
मुकुन्द मिश्रस्य पुत्राणां आत्मनश्च तथैवच ॥
× × ×
भग्नपृष्ठः·······पुत्रवत् परिपालयेत् ।
यद्यस्ति शरणं रामो भयंमे स्यात् कुतः कुतः ॥
शुभमस्तु सर्वजगताम् ।

33

Catalogue No. P/80

आर्षरामायणम् (उत्तरा काण्ड)

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 180 (14.3"× 1.4") Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.20th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— आलोच्याखिल वेदराशिमसकृद्यत्तारकं ब्रह्मत-
द्रामोविष्णुरहस्यमूर्त्तिरितियोविज्ञाय वाल्मीकभूः ।
गायत्र्या श्रुतिमातुरर्थ सहितं प्रत्यक्षर व्याकरो-
देकैकस्य सहस्रमारचितवान् ग्रन्थांश्च रामायणे ।।

There are two folia containing Rāmayana phalasrti kathanam towards the end of the manuscript.

इत्यार्षे श्रीमद्रामायणे आदिकाव्ये श्रीमदुत्तरकाण्डे फलश्रुतिकथनं नाम एकादशशततमः सर्गः ।

समाप्तश्चायमुत्तरकाण्डः ।

34

Catalogue No. P/116

आर्ष रामायणम् (उत्तर काण्ड)

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 167 (13.7″×1.5″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, a few folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— मर्दयसूनोः जयदेवनान्मः पीताम्वरस्यच सदाशिवस्य ।
व्यलेखिपुस्तं पठनायनप्तुनारायणस्यापि गदाधरस्य ।।
अपिशङ्खात—पुरुषोत्तमहरिहरयोर्नप्त्रोः ।

35

Catalogue No. P/65

आर्ष रामायणम् (उत्तर काण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 174 (13.4″ × 1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Good. Findspot— Kapileswar, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— पुस्तकलिखनपरिश्रमवेत्ताविद्वज्जनोनान्यः ।
सागरबन्धनखेदं हनुमानेकःपरंवेदः ।
चरितमघविनाशं राघवस्यानुवेल
मभिमतफलदं वैपुण्यमत्यद्भुतंच ।
पंयति श्रृणुयाऽद्दा यो नरो रामभक्त्या
सकलकलुषमुक्तः स्वर्गतोमोदते सः ॥
वाल्मीकि स्मृतिमन्दरेणमथितः सीतारमासम्भवः
सुग्रीवामरभूरुहोऽङ्गदगजः सौमित्रि चन्द्रोदयः ।
वातोत्पन्नमणिर्विभीषण सुधीः पौलस्त्य हालाहलः
श्रीरामायणदुग्धसिन्धुरमलं भूयात् स वः श्रेयसे ॥

36

Catalogue No. P/45

आर्षरामायणम् (उत्तर काण्ड)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 133 (14″×1.5″) Character— Oriya.Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Good. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon

37

Catalogue No. P/11

इतिहाससमुच्चयम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 108 (14.1″×1.5″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th Century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, some folia are moth eaten and both the sides are broken. Findspot— Puri district.

Colophon— इति श्रीतिहाससमुच्चये पुण्डरीकोपाख्यानं नाम द्विचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः । समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।
आदर्शस्याप्यशुध्धत्वान्मनसश्चञ्चलादपि ।
यदशुध्धमिहालेखि तत्क्षमन्तु मनीषिणः ॥

38

Catalogue No. P/16

इतिहाससमुच्चयम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 118(14.9″×1.6″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition— Some folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Puri district.

There are some folia containing Nāmamālikā by Kṛshṇananda, Ātmavodhini ṭīkā on Nāmamāla, Hastāmalaka Bhāshya by Samkarāchārya, Atmabodha Prakaraṇa by Samkarāchārya and Mahopanishat according to Ātharvaṇa towards the end of the manuscript.

प्रणम्य परमानन्दस्वरूपं जगदीश्वरम् ।
श्रीहरेर्नाममालाया व्याख्यानं क्रियते मया ॥
या माला विश्वनाथेन ह्रदिस्थेन प्रकाशिता ।
तस्यैवानुग्रहाट्टीकां करोमिस्वात्मवोधिनीम् ॥

\+ + +

इतिश्री बिश्वनाथआज्ञाकारि कृष्णानन्दविरचिताहरिनामरत्नमाला समाप्ता ।

\+ + +

इति श्रीगोविन्दभगवत्पूज्यपादशिष्यपरमहंसपरिव्राजकाचर्य्य श्रीमच्छङ्कर-भगवत्कृतौ हस्तामलकभाष्यंसमाप्तम् ।

\+ + +

इत्याथर्वणिमहोपनिषत् समाप्ता ।

39

Catalogue No. P/196

इतिहाससंहिता

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 63 (12.2″×1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Incomplete, up to

4th chapter. Condition— good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

40

Catalogue No. P 172A

एकादशीमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 9 (13.4″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Incomplete, only a portion. Condition— not good, some folia are broken. Findspot— Ranapur, Dt. Puri.

End— इतिगौरीतन्त्रे हरगौरीसम्बादे एकादशीव्रतमाहात्म्ये महाप्रसाद-सेवनमहिमावर्णने षष्ठः पटलः ।

It also contains लक्ष्मीनारायणव्रतकथा according to पद्मपुराण, शिवज्ञानविद्या in 8 chapters and महालक्ष्मीस्तोत्र, towards the end of the manuscript.

No Colophon.

41

Catalogue No. P/194

एकादशीमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 40 (7.5″ × 1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Incomplete upto 7th chapter. Condition— good, it is cut so nicely that it has the shape of a fish. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

It contains some other subjects namely जन्माष्टमीविधिः, राधाष्टमी, रामनवमी, चैतन्यजन्म, जागरप्रमाणमाला, आथर्वण उपनिषत्, दीक्षाकालमासशुद्धिः and तिलकविधान towards the end of the manuscript.

No Colophon.

42

Catalogue. No. P, 29A

एकाम्रचन्द्रिका

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 115(12.8″×1.2″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 37th Aṅka year of Virakesari Deva I of Bhoi dynasty of Khurda or 1765A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Village - Chhatāvara, P. S. Chandakā, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— श्रीगणेशाय नमः ।
विघ्नेश्वरं नमस्कृत्य तत्र त्रिभुवनेश्वरम् ।
अष्टादश पुराणाब्धेर्लिख्याम्येकाम्र चन्द्रिकाम् ।

It contains 4 प्रकाशs and each prakāś has several chapters.

End— इतिसर्वपुराणाब्धेरेष एकाम्रचन्द्रिका ।
समुद्धृत्य महादेवपादयोरर्पिता मया ॥
इत्यैकाम्रचन्द्रिकायां चतुर्थ प्रकाशः समाप्तः ।

Ekāmra Chandrikā is an authentic work on Ekāmra Kshetra or Bhubaneswar. It contains a vivid description of the temples and deities of Bhubaneswar. The work quotes from the following authorities.

स्कन्धपुराणम, ब्रम्हपुराणम्, ब्रम्हान्ड पुराणम्, पद्मपुराणम, शिवपुराणम्, लिङ्गपुराणम, कूर्मपुराणम्, महाभारतम, शिवरहस्यम, एकाम्रपुराणम and कपिल सहिता ।

There is one Ekāmra Chandrikā in Oriya character published by late Pandit Ratnakar Gargavatu from Radharamana Pustakalaya, Cuttack in 1931.

The Mangalācharaṇa verses found in the published book differ from the text in the present manuscript which are quoted below.

"नारायणं नमस्कृत्य नरंचैव नरोत्तमम् ।
देवीं सरस्वतींचैव ततो जयमुदीरयेत् ।।
कीर्त्तिर्यस्यसुरासुरैर्मुनिवरै रागीयते नित्यशः ।
नाकदमातल-वासिभिः सुरनरैर्विद्याधरैः किन्नरैः ।।
पातालेषुच कन्दरेष्वपि महीध्राणां गतैः पन्नगैः ।
ब्रम्होपेन्द्रसवासवान्वितजगत् कर्त्रे नमः शम्भवे ।।

रुषयः उचुः

वेदव्यासश्रियावास सर्वज्ञश्चपराजितः ।
एकाम्रकस्य माहात्म्यं वक्तुमर्हस्यशेषतः ।।

व्यास उवाच

श्रृणुध्वं मुनिशार्द्दूलाः प्रवक्ष्यामि समासतः
सर्वपापहरं पुण्यं क्षेत्रं परमदुर्ल्लभम" ।

Colophon— श्री वीरकेशरीदेवस्यनृपतेः सप्तत्रिंशाङ्के माघमासि शुक्ल-अष्टम्यां शौरिवासरे...... .....प्रहराजेन महेश्वरशर्मणा लिखित मिदं पुस्तकं समाप्तम् ।

43

Catalogue No. P/18

एकाम्रपुराणम्

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 300 (15.3"×1.6") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 20th century. Complete. Condition— good. Presented by late Pandit Ratnakar Gargavatu of Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— नमो भगवते । नमो विघ्नेश्वराय ।

कीर्त्तिर्यस्यसुरासुरैर्मुनिवरै रागीयते नित्यशः ।
नाकदमातलवासिभिः सुरनरै विद्याधरैः किन्नरैः ।
पातालेषुच कन्दरेष्वपि महीध्राणां गतैः पन्नगैः ।
ब्रम्होपेन्द्रसहान्वितस्त्रिजगतः कर्त्रे नमः शम्भवे ।।

पुरा कृत्य युगेराजा धर्मध्वज इतिश्रुतः ।
सर्वज्ञमिति पप्रच्छ सत्यं सत्यवती सुतम् ।

धर्मध्वज उवाच

वेदव्यास श्रियावाम् सर्वज्ञ परमार्थद ।
श्रोतुमिच्छाम्यहं किन्चित नृणां सुव्रतमद्भुतम ॥
अनायासेन वहुलं पुण्ययत्रभवेदिह ।
तत्क्षेत्रं वदनीथञ्च देवताया अनुग्रहम् ॥

× × ×

इत्येकाम्रपुराणे 'षट्साहस्त्र्यामैश्वर्य्यां' संहितायां प्रथमेऽंशे वस्तुनिर्द्देशो नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

इत्येकाम्रपुराणे ... ... आदिप्रश्नोनाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।
इत्येकाम्रपुराणे ... ... गौरीशङ्करसम्वादो नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

इत्येकाम्रपुराणे ... ... द्वितीयेऽंशे एकाम्र वर्णनो नामो एकादशोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

इत्येकाम्रपुराणे ... ... ब्रम्हेश्वरप्रभोवो नाम चतुर्द्दशोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

इत्येकाम्रपुराणे ... ... भास्करेश प्रभवो नाम षोड़शोऽध्यायः ।
इति ... ... यमेश्वर प्रभवो नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ।
इति ... ... सिद्धेश्वर माहात्मेऽष्टादशोऽध्यायः ।

+ + +

End— इत्येकाम्रपुराणे षट्साहस्त्र्यामैश्वर्य्यां संहितायां पन्चमेऽंशे अनुक्रमफलश्रुतिकथनं नाम सप्ततितमोऽध्यायः । समाप्तश्चायं ग्रन्थः ।

Colophon— उननयतुमङ्गलं वः सकलजगन्मङ्गलालयो महेशः ।
दिविचरमुकुटकोटि-निघृष्टचरणस्त्रिभुवनशिवदः शिवः ॥
समाप्तमिदं एकाम्रपुराणम ।

श्रीशुभमस्तु, श्रीरिवायनमः, श्रीमल्लिङ्गराजचरणारविन्दद्वन्द्वमकरन्दास्वाद मत्तमधुव्रतायमानमनसः दयानिधि मिश्रस्य मेऽनिशं वसतु।

भवानीशङ्कर शरणम्।

There is one Ekamrapurana published in Oriya characters by Lakshmidhar Garabadu from the Radharamana press, Cuttack. The text of the published book differs partly from the text of the manuscript. The published book is finished in the 51st chapter of 4th 'Amsha', but the manuscript, preserved in the State Museum's Manuscripts Library, contains 70th chapter of the 5th 'Amsha'. So, the published book incomplete, which is not clearly mentioned in the same.

44

Catalogue No. P/193

कपिलसंहिता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 90 (12.2″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of Copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—Good. Findspot— Khurdha area, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— ॐ शिवाय नमः

नारायणं नमस्कृत्य नरंचैव नरोत्तमम्।
देवीं सरस्वतीं चैव ततोजय मुदीरयेत्॥
पान्तु वो जलदश्यामाः गार्ङ्गज्याघातकर्कशाः।
त्रैलोक्यमण्डपस्तम्भाश्चत्वारो हरिबाहवः।

सत्यजिदुवाच—

मयाश्रुतानि क्षेत्राणि पुण्यान्यघहराणिच
इदानीं श्रोतु मिच्छामि क्षेत्राण्युत्कलदेशके।

+ + +

इतिश्री कपिल संहितायां ऋषिप्रश्नोनाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... ... महानदी माहात्म्यं नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः।
इतिश्री ... ... यमवरदानं नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः।

इतिश्री ... ... नृपमोक्षप्राप्तिर्नाम चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... रुद्युपदेशो नाम पन्चमोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... . मैत्रेयवनमाहात्म्यं नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... शृगालविमुक्तिर्नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... विरजामाहात्म्यं नामाष्टमोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... सौदासमुक्ति प्राप्तिर्नाम नवमोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... एकाम्रवर्णनं नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... महेशागमनं नाम एकादशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... बिन्दूद्भवं नाम द्वादशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... शक्रजयवर्द्धनं नाम त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... लिङ्गवर्णनं नाम चतुर्द्दशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... इन्द्रेश्वराख्यानं नाम पन्चदशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... हिमवदागमनं नाम षोड़शोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... गन्धवत्यनुकीर्त्तनं नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... चातुर्मास्या व्रतविधानं नाम अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री ... ... रुपीणां मुक्तिप्राप्तिर्नाम उनविंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री .... उत्कलदेशमाहात्म्यं नाम विंशोऽध्यायः ।
इतिश्री .... ज्ञानयोगो नाम एकविंशोऽध्यायः ।

समाप्तश्चायं ग्रन्थ ।

There is one Kapila Samhita in Oriya characters published by Late Pandit Ratnakara Gargavatu and corrected by M. K. Vasu M.A. from the Dutta Press, Cuttack in 1928. The text of the published book is similar to the manuscript, cited above.

45

Catalogue No. P/124.

कार्त्तिकपुराणम् (According to पद्मपुराणम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 72 (9.7"×1.1") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—

not so good, some folia are broken and moth eaten. Findspot—Village - Charampa, P.S. Bhadrak, Dt. Balasore.

End — इतिश्री पद्मपुराणे भूमिखन्डे कात्तिकमाहात्म्ये त्रितोऽध्यायः ।

No Colophon.

46

Catalogue No. P 85

कात्तिकमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (11.10″ × 1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—Very bad, some folia are totally worm eaten. Findspot—Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

There are two other subjects named Aśvaśastra with Oriya translation and Vaiyasika Nyāyamālā (only a portion) towords the end of the manuscript. It is so badly moth eaten that no text could be deciphered.

47

Catalogue No. P/147

कात्तिकमाहात्म्यम्

With Oriya prose translation.

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 171 (14.2″×1.4″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—Good. Findspot— Haladia, Dt. Puri.

Oriya prose—

कृष्णङ्कु मु गणुअछि । एमन्त बोलि नारद ये से याआन्ते आनन्दरे करि प्रसन्न होइथिला मुख याहाङ्कर सत्यभामा ये से श्रीकृष्णङ्कु पचारिले ।

धन्यहेलि मु, सर्वे कार्य्यकु कलि मु, मो जीवन ये से सफल हेला। मोहोर जन्म आदि कारण माता पिता दुहें धन्य।

हे कृष्ण ! ध्रुब बोइले निश्चय षोलसहस्र स्त्रीमानङ्क मध्यरे जउं कारणरु मु तुम्भर सुभगा होइअछि, त्रैलोक्यप्रीतिजनिका ये मु मते माता पिता दुहें जाहा जातकले, एहि न्यायरु से पिता माता दुहें धन्य।

End— हे सभासतमाने, मृख ब्राह्मण पूर्वरु अछि। अत्यन्तरे आश्चर्य्यकर अटइ ए जउं कार्त्तिकव्रत महात्म ताहाकु तुम्भमानङ्कु कहिलाइं उत्तम करि। पुनरपि आनचरित श्रबण करिबाकु इच्छाअछि ताहा कह तुम्भेमाने।

Colophon— ए पुस्तक रघुनाथ मिश्रङ्कर। श्री बालुङ्केश्वर रक्षा करिबे अत्रम रघुनाथ मिश्रङ्कु। श्रीदुर्गाशरण। श्री लोकनाथ शरण। ४२ अङ्क कृष्ण चैत्र भृगुबासरे ए पुस्तक समाप्ति होइला।

48

Catalogue No. P/171 B.

कार्त्तिकमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 41 (17.7″×1.5″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy—C. 18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No Colophon.

49

Catalogue No. P/171 C.

कार्त्तिकमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 12 (17.7″×1.5′) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Incomplete, upto 12th Chapter. Condition— good. Findspot- Begunia P.S., Dt. Puri.

The text of the present Kārtika Māhatmya differs that of from other manuscripts eg. Nos. 45. 46. 47. & 48.

There is one chapter from सौपर्णपुराण towards the end of the manuscript.

इति सौपर्णपुराणे गोविन्दाख्यनामकीर्त्तनं महापापप्रशमनस्तवं त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

50

Catalogue No. P/97

खिलहरिवंशम् (प्रथम खण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 141 (17.3″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur area, West Bengal.

Colophon— श्री लक्ष्मीनृसिंह शरणम् । श्रीनयनानन्दपुर शासनस्थ गोपीनाथ सांख्यायिनस्यात्मज महादेवशर्मा लिखितम् । श्री दिव्यान दामोदर विद्याधर महापात्रस्य पुस्तकमिदम् ।

The text of the present manuscript differs from that of the Khila Harivamśa of Vangavasi edition edited by Panchanana Tarkaratna Bhattacharya in 1899 A.D.

51

Catalogue No. P/163

खिलहरिवंशम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 170 (18″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

52

Catalogue No. B.S./30A

गीतामाहात्म्यम्

Substance Handmade paper. No. of pages— 50 (12.5″×4.9″)

Character— Old Bengali. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition— Not good, some pages are torn out. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

End - इतिश्रीस्कन्धपुराणे गीतामाहात्म्यम् ।

श्रीराधाकृष्णाभ्यां नमः । श्रीयादवेन्द्रो जयति । श्रीमदनगोपालो जयति ।

No colophon.

53

Catalogue No. P/141

गुरुगीता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 33 (5.7" × 1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete.[Condition—not good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इतिश्री स्कन्धपुराणे उत्तरखन्डे हरपार्वती संवादे गुरुगीताभिधं स्तोत्रं संपूर्णम् ।

There are also two strotras named 'Yugalāstakam' by Kalki Deva and Vaishnava dasavidhi by Vedāchārya towards the end of the manuscript.

54

Catalogue No. P/199

गोपीगीता

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 87 (8" × 1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete Condition—good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

55

Catalogue No. P/130

जैमिनीयभागवतम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 125 (16.4″ × 1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition— good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

End – इतिश्री जैमिनीभागवते महापुराण त्रिचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

No colophon

56

Catalogue No. P/160B

दशश्लोकी

By निम्बार्काचार्य्य

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 3 (12″×1.2″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.20th century. Complete, Condition— good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

End— इतिश्री भगवन्निम्बाकाचार्य्य विरचिता दशश्लोकी समाप्ता ।

57

Catalogue No. P/133

धर्मपुराणम

(According to महाभारतम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 37 (1.9″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — C. 18th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good. Findspot— Village Charampa, P.S. Bhadrak, Dt. Balasore.

End— इतिश्री महाभारते धर्मपुराणे युधिष्ठिरसम्बादे धर्मचण्डाल उपाख्यानं समाप्तम ।

There are some अष्टकंs namely भुजङ्गप्रयातः, अन्नपूर्णाष्टकं and किशोराष्टकं by शङ्कराचार्य सूर्याष्टकं (According to स्कन्दपुराण), बालाष्टकं by शङ्कराचार्य, भवान्यष्टकं by शङ्कराचार्य, नारायणाष्टकम् towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

58

Catalogue No. P/164

नारसिंहपुराणम्

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 139 (14.7″×1.1″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition— good. Findspot Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

इतिश्री नारसिंह पुराणे सुन्दरकाण्डे रामप्रादुर्भावो नाम द्वाचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

The text of the published Nārasimha Purana, which was printed by Gopal Nārāyan & Co. Bombay in 1911, is similar to that in the manuscript described above.

No colophon.

59

Catalogue No. P/22

नीलाद्रिमहोदयम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 229(16.4″×1.4″) Character— Nagiri. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete, upto 50th chapter. Condition— Not so good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Puri town.

इतिश्री सूतसंहितायां नीलाद्रिमहोदये पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्ये प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

End— इतिश्री.........प्रणयवर्णने नाम एकपञ्चाशत्तमोऽध्यायः ।

श्रीशुभमस्तु

60

Catalogue No. P/27

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 141 (13″×1.5″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Not good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Puri town.

End — इतिश्री पद्मपुराणे क्रियायोगसारे व्यासजैमिनिसंवादे चतुर्विंशोऽध्याय ।

Colophon— भीमस्यापि..............नविद्यते ।
भग्नपृष्ठ..................परिपालयेत् ॥

आत्रेयान्वयसंभूतो काशीनाथरथाभिधः ।
लिलेखपुस्तकमिदं यत्नतोऽध्ययनेच्छया ॥
श्रीलक्ष्मीनारायणाभ्यांनमो नमः ।

61

Catalogue No. P/80

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 134 (16.2″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 32nd Aṅka year of Vīrakeśari Deva of Bhoi dynasty of Khurda kingdom, or 1761. A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon:— श्रीमद् वीरकेशरीदेवमहीपते रामयुग्ममितेऽङ्के फाल्गुनेमासि शुक्लपक्षे पञ्चम्यांचन्द्रवासरे दीनबन्धु मिश्रेणेदं पुस्तकं लिखितम् ।

श्री गोकर्णेश्वर सदारक्षमाम्

\+ + +

स्वर्गच्युतान मिहर्जीवलोके चत्वारि चिह्नानि वसन्तिदेहे ।
दानप्रसङ्गो मधुराचवाणी देवार्चनं ब्राह्मण पूजनञ्च ॥

62

Catalogue No. P/81

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 189 (13″×1.2″) Character— Oriya. Date of Copy— in the reign of Rāmachandra Deva II 1726-1736 A. D., as written in the colophon. Complete. Condition—Very bad, some folia are totally broken. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— X X X रामचन्द्रस्य भूपतेः ।
X X योग X X ञ्यलेखि X X X ॥

63

Catalogue No. P/82

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 95 (14.5″×1.4′) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition— good. Findspot— Khallikote Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

64

Catalogue No. P/134

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (13.6″×1.2″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C.20th century. Incomplete. Condition— good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

65

Catalogue No. P/169

पद्मपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 175 (13.4″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—

Good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

66

Catalogue. No. P/142

पाण्ड़वगीता

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 36 (9.2″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Jemadei math, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

Biginning— श्रीमतेरामानुजाय नमः, ॐ अस्यश्री पाण्डवगीतायाः (?) वेदव्यास रूषिः, अनुष्टुप् छन्दः, परमात्मा देवता, अमृतं वीजं, सर्वदेवतार्थे जपे विनियोगः, पाण्ड़वाउचुः ।

प्रह्लादनारदपराशरपुण्डरीण ? व्यासाम्बरीष शुकशौनकभीष्मकाभ्याः ।
रुक्माङ्गदार्जुन वशिष्ठ विभीषणाद्याएतान्नह परभागवतान्नमामि ॥

No colophon.

67

Catalogue No. P/127

पाण्ड़वगीतास्तोत्रम

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 40 (8.5″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Sanakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

End — इतिश्रीमहाभारते पाण्डवगीतास्तोत्रं समाप्तम् ।
श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ।

There is a Khandakāvya named Hamsadutam by Rupa Goswami at the beginning of the manuscript.

No colophon.

68

Catalogue No. P/19

पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम्

(According to विष्णुरहस्य)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 44 (16″×1.4″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— Not good, some folia are damaged. Incomplete, up to the end of 9th chapter and some portion of 10th chapter. Findspot— Puri town.

Beginning— श्रीजगन्नाथ-शरणम्, अविघ्नमस्तु ।

वन्देऽहं परमात्मानं नीलाचलपतिं प्रभुम् ।
संसाराम्भोधिमग्नानामुद्धारणपरायणम् ॥

\+ \+ \+

इतिश्री महापुरुषविद्यायां परव्यूहादिकथनं नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥

\+ \+ \+

इतिश्री X X X विष्णुरहस्ये क्षेत्रकाण्डे श्रीपुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्ये प्रभोः सिंहासनवर्णनं नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

\+ \+ \+

इतिश्री X X X महाप्रसाद वैभवं नाम नवमोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

69

Catalogue No. P/20.

पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम्

(According to स्कन्दपुराणम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 129 (17.5″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 12th Aṅka year of Mukunda Deva or 1670 A.D. Condition— Not good, some folia are totally worm eaten. Complete. Findspot— Puri town.

End— इतिश्री स्कन्दपुराणे जैमिनिऋषिसंवादे सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।

Colophon— राज्ञोमुकुन्ददेवस्य द्वादशाङ्के शनौमघौ ।
व्यलेखि पुस्तकमिदं द्विजेनश्रीकरेण च ॥
× × ×
वलभद्र-जगन्नाथ सुदद्राच सुदर्शनः ।
दारुब्रह्म स्वरूपाय चतुर्द्धामूर्त्तये नमः ॥

70

Catalogue No. P/21

पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्यम (In Nagiri scripts)

(According to स्कन्दपुराण)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 211 (12.5″ × 1.4″) Character—Nagari. Date of copy— 28th Anka year of Virakesari Deva I of Khurdha dynasty or 1758 A. D. Complete. Condition—Not good, some portion are badly moth eaten. Findspot—Puri town.

End— इतिश्री स्कन्दपुराणे........पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्ये सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

Colophon— कविचन्द्रवाउरि मिश्र लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम् । श्री वीरकेशरी देवस्य अष्टविंशत्यङ्के अयं ग्रन्थः समाप्तः ।
शुभमस्तु श्री जगन्नाथस्य प्रसादात् ।

71

Catalogue No. P/23

पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्यम्

(According to बृहन्नारदीय पुराण)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 115 (14.4″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 29th Anka year of Divyasimha Deva II of Khurdha dynasty or 1711 A.D. Complete. Condition—not so good, a few folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Puri. town.

Colophon— लिखितमिदं सत्यानन्द पड्ङ्क्तिना पुस्तकं समाप्तम् ।
श्री दिव्यसिंहदेवस्य उनत्रिशाङ्कवासरे ।
घटिकात्रितयेनैव समाप्ता प्रीतये बुधाः ।
श्री नीलकण्ठेश्वर देव रक्षाकरिवे ।

72

Catalogue No. P/149

पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palm-leaf. No. of folia 137 (16.4"×1.4") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 49th Anka year of Vīrakeśari Deva I of Khurdha dynasty or 1775 A. D. Condition— Good. Complete. Findspot— P. S. Begunia, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— बीरकेशरीदेवस्य एकोनपञ्चाशदङ्के अश्विनामावास्यायां
कौत्ससान्वयजन्मना-नृसिंहमिश्रेणेदं पुस्तकं व्यलेखि ।
श्रीशुभमस्तु, वलभद्रजगन्नाथौ जयतः ।
श्री सुभद्रायै नमः ।

73

Catalogue No. P/ 84

पुरुषोत्तम माहात्म्यम्

(According to स्कन्धपुराणम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 174 (15.6" × 1.2") Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition— Good. Findspot— Begunia P. S., Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

74

Catalogue No. P/7

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त पुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 207 (14"×1.3") Character—

Oriya. Date of Copy— C. 18th century. Complete. Condition—good, Findspot— not known.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्मबैवर्त्तमहापुराणे प्रकृतिखण्डे श्रीनारायणनारदसंवादे दुर्गोपाख्याने दुर्गास्तोत्र कवच कथनं नाम त्रिषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः । समाप्रायंग्रन्थः ।

No colophon.

75

Catalogue No. P/167

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त पुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 208 (13.7″×1.1″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Same as in No. P/74 above

Colophon— प्रमादाच्चित्तविक्षेपादथवालिपिदोषतः ।
लिखितं यन्मयाग्रन्थः तत्क्षमन्तु मनीषिणः ॥

येनोत्पाटी समूलमन्दरगिरिश्छत्रीकृतोगोकुलो ।
राहोर्येनमहाबलः सुररिपुकायाद्धशेषीकृतः ।
कृत्वात्रीणिपदानि येनवसुधा बद्धोबलिर्लीलया ।
सत्वं पातु युगे युगे युगपतिस्त्रैलोक्यनाथो हरिः ॥

76

Catalogue No. P/166

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त पुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 196(16.8″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.17th century. Complete. Condition—Very bad, some folia are totally broken and worm eaten. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

77

Catalogue No. P/168

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त पुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 172 (14.4″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition—Very bad, some folia are moth eaten. Complete. Findspot – Puri town.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त महापुराण नारायणनारदसंवादे प्रकृतिखण्डेऽष्ट-षष्ठितमोऽध्यायः ।

श्रीकृष्णार्पणमस्तु ।

78

Catalogue No. P/217

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्त पुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 180 (17.4″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

End – इतिश्री ब्रह्मवैवर्त्ते महापुराणे नारायणनारदसंवादे प्रकृतिखण्डे महालक्ष्युपाख्याने पञ्चत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

Colophon— इदं पुस्तकं लिखितं जेला मेदिनीपुर प्रगणे तरुकारेला ग्रामनिवासी श्री हरिनारायण देवशर्म्मा ब्रह्मचारी ।

79

Catalogue No. P/121

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तपुराणम् (प्रकृतिखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 212 (17″×1.4″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good, Complete. Findspot— Ranapur area. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

80

Catalogue No. P/215

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तपुराणम् (ब्रह्मखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 90 (20″×1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C. 18th century. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot - Midnapur district, West Bengal.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्मवैवर्त्ते महापुराणे ब्रह्मखण्डे नारायणनारदसम्वादे ब्रह्मप्रशंसाप्रसङ्गे प्रकृतिप्रशंसाप्रसङ्गो नाम त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।
समाप्तश्चायं ब्रह्मखण्डः ।

81

Catalogue No. P/122

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तपुराणम् (गणेशखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 144 (16.8″×1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Begunia area Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्मवैवर्त्ते महापुराणे गणेशखण्डे नारायणनारदसंवादे षट्चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

समाप्तश्चायं गणेशखण्डः ।

Colophon— पुराणवक्त्रे बिदुषे कुर्य्यात्पूजां यथाविधिः ।
गां भूमिंच तथा स्वर्णं वस्त्रालंकरणादिकम् ॥
दद्यात्तस्मै प्रयत्नेन येनतुष्टोभवेद्धरिः ॥
एतस्तवं श्रीकृष्णार्पणमस्तु ।

82

Catalogue No. P/216

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तपुराणम् (गणेशखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 125 (17.2″×1.2″) Character—

Oriya, Date of copy— Saka 1772 or 1850 A.D. Condition— good, Complete. Findspot— Midnapur, West Bengal.

Colophon— गोविप्रप्रतिपालनगुणनिधेः श्रीलमहिमामहान श्रीयुत नृपतेन्द्रनारायणस्यायं ग्रन्थः । श्रीरामपादकञ्जषट्पदनिरत मिश्र श्री गोवर्द्धनस्यात्तलिपिरियम् । शाके चन्द्रसमुद्रमुनिरत्न सङ्ख्ये आषाढस्य चत्दिने ज्येष्ठाय शुक्लपञ्चम्यां उत्त्रिशाङ्कवड्गते हसवासरे लिखितं पुस्तकम् !

83

Catalogue No. P 198

ब्रह्मवैवर्त्तपुराणम् (श्रीकृष्ण जन्म)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 157 (22.8"×1.5") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— saka 1705 or 1783 A.D. Condition— Not good, some folia are broken towards the end of the manuscript. Complete. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्मवैवर्त्ते महापुराणे नारायणनारदसम्वादे श्रीकृष्ण-जन्मखण्डेसूतशौनकसम्वादे त्रयत्रिंशाधिकशतकोऽध्यायः ।

समाप्तश्चायं ग्रन्थः ।

Colophon— शकाब्द १७०५ मकर दिन२८ने बुधवासरे लेखक जगदीश खण्डायत स्थित नूआपुर संप्रात राजपड़ि जगन्नाथङ्क ठारे ।

84

Catalogue No. P/182A

ब्रह्मरामायणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 42 (11.3"×1.8") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good. Incomplete. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Beginning— हे रामराजेन्द्र नाथ पात,
सीतामनःपद्मविलासदक्षः
सुग्रीवरक्षोधिपभूनुपक्षः
मां पाहि मां वीर शरण्यरक्ष ॥

श्री सीतारामौ जयतः— भुषण्ड उवाच—

गरुडेनाथसम्पृष्टो भुषण्डः प्राह कौतुकात् ।
श्रूयतां तार्क्ष्य काकुत्स्थ रासकेलि महोत्सवः ॥

× × ×

नित्यं तद्रामचरितं वृहद्रामायणाभिधम् ।
हृदिस्थो ध्विहि वाल्मीकि भगवानुपादिशवान् ॥

× × ×

इतिश्रीमद् वृहद्रामायणे परमरहस्ये व्याससनारदसंवादे रासरसचिन्तनो नाम द्वादशोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

85

Catalogue. No. P/30

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (सृष्टितत्वखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 108 (17.2″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 20th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurabhanja.

No colophon.

86

Catalogue No. P/31

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (उत्कलखण्डम्

प्रथमभाग

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 104 (15.6″×1.6″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 20th century. Condition— Not so

good, some folia are worm eaten. Complete. Findspot — Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

The theme of the Brahmanda purana is not reliable as one Pandit, late Madhusudana Misra of Bhubaneswar town compiled this Purana basing an information got from modern history.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे खारवेल विषय कथने प्रथम पञ्चत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

87

Catalogue No. P 32

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (उड्डख डम्)

द्वितीयभाग

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 111 (15.6″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition — good. Complete Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanja.

No colophon.

88

Catalogue No. P 33

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (उत्कल प्रत्नतत्व खण्डम)

प्रथमभाग

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 94 (15.9″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 20th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanja.

No colophon.

89

Catalogue No. P 34

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम (उत्कलप्रत्नतत्व खण्डम्)

द्वितीयभाग

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 82 (16.2″ × 1.4″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

90

Catalogue No. P/35

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (कलिङ्गोत्कलखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 140 (17.5″ × 1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

91

Catalogue No. P/36

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (भञ्जवंशखण्डम्)

प्रथमभाग

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 174 (12.1″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition— good, Complete. Findspot—Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

92

Catalogue No. P/37

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (भञ्जवंशखण्डम्)

द्वितीयभाग

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 170 (12.2″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

93

Catalogue No. P/38

ब्रह्माण्ड पुराणम् (मगधखण्ड्म)

प्रथम ओ द्वितीय भाग

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 182 (17.3″ × 1.5″) Character — Oriya. Date of copy—20th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

94

Catalogue No. P/39

ब्रह्माण्ड़पुराणम् (बङ्गखण्डम्)

प्रथम ओ द्वितीयभाग

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 190 (15.5″×1.4″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 20th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot— Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

95

Catalogue No. P/40

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम् (खण्ड़ाचल माहात्म्यम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 18 (14.5″ × 1.1″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—20th century. Incomplete. Condition— not good, some folia are broken. Findspot — Baripada, Dt. Mayurbhanj.

No colophon.

96

Catalogue No. P/10

बृहन्नारदीयपुराणम्

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 177 (14.2″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 24th Aṅka year of Gajapti Mukunda Deva III, Sana 1308 or 1901 A. D. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot—Ranapur area Dt. Puri.

Colophon— श्रीश्रीश्री मुकुन्द देवस्य चतुर्विंशत्यङ्के श्रावणस्य कृष्णप्रतिपदि बृहस्पतिवासरे धनिष्ठानामधेय नक्षत्रे लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम्। १३०८ साल।

बारमास देवताङ्क नाम—

मार्गशीरे— केशव, पौषे— नारायण, माघे— माधव, फाल्गुने— गोविन्द, चैत्रे— विष्णु, बैशाखे— मधुसूदन, ज्येष्ठे— त्रिविक्रम, आषाढ़े— वामन, श्रावणे— श्रीधर, भाद्रवे— हृषीकेश, आश्विने— पद्मनाभ, कार्त्तिके— दामोदर।

97

Catalogue No. P/114C

भारतसावित्री

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 6 (14.1″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Begunia P.S., Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

98

Catalogue No. P/6

भारतसारसंग्रहः

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 55 (14.5″×1.4″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy—1732 Saka or 1810 A.D. Condition—good, Incomplete. Findspot— Paralakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Subject— दानधर्मे सावित्रीस्तवः, वंशानुकीर्त्तनं, ब्रह्मचर्य्यप्रकरणं, गार्हस्थ्यप्रकरणं, वानप्रस्थप्रकरणं, चातुर्वर्ण्यकप्रकरणं, राजनीतिप्रकरणं, नीतिप्रकरणं, श्रीप्रकरण, स्त्रीप्रकरणं, सार्व्वप्रिकरणं, ब्राह्मणप्रकरण, श्राद्धप्रकरणं, आयुःप्रमाणप्रकरण, कलियुगप्रकरणं, स्त्रीपुंस प्रकरण, यज्ञप्रकरणं, निष्टानिष्ट प्रकरणं, गोदान प्रकरणं, भूमिदान प्रकरणं, सुवर्णदान प्रकरणं, अन्नदानं प्रकरणं, नानाप्रासङ्गिक प्रकरणं ।

Colophon— पक्षराममुनिक्षौणीशकाद्दे मासिचाश्विने ।
सिते पक्षे तुविजया दशम्यां चन्द्रवासरे ॥
श्रील श्री युवराजेन श्रीरामस्वामीमन्दिरे ।
समापितं भारतस्य सारसंग्रह पुस्तकम् ।

समाप्तोऽयंग्रन्थः

99

Catalogue No. P/173

मथुरामाहात्म्यम्

By रूपगोस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 40 (13.4″×1.1″) Character—Oriya, Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

End — इतिश्रीमद्रूपगोस्वामिविरचितं मथुरामाहात्म्यं संपूर्णम् ।

100

Catalogue No. P/185

महाभारतम् (आद्यपर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 216 (13″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— श्रीराम, लेखक भागवतरथशर्म्मा ।

101

Catalogue No. P/52

महाभारतम्

(From आद्यपर्व to अश्वमेधपर्व)

with निगूढपदबोधिनी टीका

By— नारायण

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 94 (18.8″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.17th century. Condition— good. Incomplete. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

श्री देवबोध विमल
............माधवाः ।
नारायणश्च सर्वज्ञोऽ
र्ज्जुनमिश्रस्तथैवच ।
एतेषामतमालोक्य
स्वमत्याच क्वचित् क्वचित् ।
कृतानारायणेनेयं
निगूढ़पदबोधिनी ॥

Colophon— श्री राधाकान्त उद्धरिवे सदानन्द पाढीङ्कि ।

102

Catalogue No. P/51

महाभारतम् (सभापर्व)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 94 (14.2″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition—not so good, Complete. Findspot— Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— फाल्गुनेच सितेपक्षे त्रयोदश्यां दिनार्द्धके ।
समाप्तं तु सभापर्वे जगन्नाथेन धीमता ॥

103

Catalogue No. P/214

महाभारतम् (विराटपर्व)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 135 (18.5″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of Copy—Sana 1220 Sala or 1813A.D. Complete. Condition— not good, some folia are totally worm eaten. Findspot— Midnapur area, West Bengal.

Colophon— सन १२२० साल मिथुन १४दिनरे संपूरणं।

104

Catalogue No. S/9

महाभारतम् (विराट पर्व)

Substance— Handmade paper No. of folia 96 (15.6″×4″) Character—Bengali Date of copy—Sakabda 1748 or 1826A.D. Complete. Condition—not very good. Findspot—Jagatsimhapur area. Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— शकाब्दे वसुवेदसप्तविधुगे
मासे नभस्यसिते [?]
पक्षे दैत्यगुरोर्दिने
लेखकः नागरभूसुरः ॥

105

Catalogue No. P/191

महाभारतम् (उद्योगपर्व)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 144 (17.3″ × 1.4″) Character Oriya. Date of copy—C.17th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

106

Catalogue No. P/5

महाभारतम् (भीष्मपर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 213 (15″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 48th Aṅka year of Gajapati Vīrakeśari Deva I of Khurdha kingdom or 1774 A. D. Complete. Condition—Worm eaten. Findspot - Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— श्री बीरकेशरी नृपस्य गजार्णवाङ्के
मेषेगुरौ च मिहिरे च घटे शशाङ्के
× × × भीष्मपर्व
पुस्तकं मुदालिखितवान किलकेऽपि विप्रः।
विद्याकरेण लिखितं भीष्मपर्व पुस्तकम्।

107

Catalogue No. P/71

महाभारतम् (द्रोणपर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 159 (16.1″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy — 25th Aṅka year of Vīrakeśari Deva I, or 1756 A. D. Complete. Condition— not good, some folia are broken. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— वीरकेशरिदेवस्य राज्ञोऽङ्के तत्त्वसंख्यके
लिलेख पुस्तकमिदं गोविन्द नाम पण्डितः,
ज्येष्ठे शुक्ल नवम्यां X X X द्रोणपर्वं समाप्तम् ॥

108

Catalogue No. P 186

महाभारतम् (कर्णपर्व)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 252 (16.4″×1.4′) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C. 19th century. Complete. Condition—good Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— श्री कृष्णचन्द्र धीरवर्मण: अयं कर्णपर्व: ।
लेखक - भागवतरथशर्म्मा ।

109

Catalogue. No. 188

महाभारतम्

(शल्य, गदा, सौप्तिक, ऐशिक, कैशिक, & स्त्रीपर्व)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 215 (14.4″×1.6″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt.Cuttack.

Colophon — श्री कृष्णचन्द्रधीरवर्मणोऽयं ग्रन्थ: ।
लेखक— भागवतशर्म्मा ।

110

Catalogue No. P/187

महाभारतम् (शान्तिपर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 143 (15.7″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— 19th century. Complete. Condition— Not so good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot—Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— राज्ञ:श्रीकृष्णचन्द्रधीरवर्मण: अयं ग्रन्थ: ।
लेखक— भागवतरथ शर्म्मा ।

111

Catalogue No. P/189

महाभारतम (स्त्री पर्व and others)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 206 (14.7″×1.4″) Character— Oriya, Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—

good. Findspot - Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

112

Catalogue No. P/72

महाभारतम् (अश्रमिक पर्व and others)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (14.2″×1.7″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— ईन्दीवरदलश्याम मिन्दिरानन्दकन्दलम् ।
बन्दारुजनमन्दारं वन्देऽहं यदुनन्दनम् ॥

There are some folia containing खिलहरिवंश and various stotras towards the end of the manuscript.

113

Catalogue No. P/73

महाभारतटीका

by

नारायण सर्वज्ञ

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 89 (16.5″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not so good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot – Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इतिश्री परमहंस परिव्राजक श्री नारायण सर्वज्ञकृता भारतटीका ।

No colophon.

114

Catalogue No. P/190

महाभारत–रहस्यकल्पद्रुमः

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 148 (12.9″×1.4″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Raṇapur arca, Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्री अष्टादश पर्वणि महाभारत रहस्यकल्पद्रुमः समाप्तः ।

Colophon— श्री तारेश्वर देवस्य श्रीछामुरे पारायणकाले लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम् । ए पोथि नित्यानन्द मिश्रङ्क लेखिवार ।

115

Catalogue No. P/83A

माघमाहात्म्यम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 55 (15.9″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

116

Catalogue No. P/171A

माघमाहात्म्यम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 71 (14.5″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

117

Catalogue No. Pl170

मार्गशीर्षमाहात्म्यम्

Substance— Palmleaf.No. of folia 93 (12.7″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— श्री तारेश्वरार्पणमस्तु, भाद्रवस्यासिते पक्षे दशम्यां गुरुवासरे नित्यानन्दधरशर्मणा विप्रेण लिखितम् ।

118

Catalogue No. P/29B

मुक्तिचिन्तामणिः

by

पुरुषोत्तम देव गजपति

Substance—Palmleaf.No. of folia 37 (12.8″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—37th Aṅka year of Vīrakeśari Deva I of Bhoi dynasty of Khurda, or 1766 A.D. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Chhatāvar P.S. Chandaka, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— श्री रामाय नमः ।

नीलाद्रौच तदर्थिभ्यो दातुमर्थचतुष्टयम् ।
अशरिरीः शरीरीव व्यक्तो यस्तं हरिं नमः ।

× × ×

इति श्री मुक्तिचिन्तामणौ जगन्नाथस्यस्थितिप्रकरणम् ।

× × ×

इति श्री मुक्तिचिन्तामणौ क्षेत्रमाहात्म्य प्रकरणम् ।
इति श्री मुक्तिचिन्तामणौ श्रीजगन्नाथस्य दर्शनफलम् ।
इति श्री ... ... नामग्रहणफलम् ।
इति श्री ... ... निर्माल्य ग्रहण फलम् ।

इतिश्री मुक्तिचिन्तामणौ गजपति पुरुषोत्तमदेवेनसंगृह्य विरचितो मुक्तिचिन्तामणिनामग्रन्थः समाप्तः ।

Authorities quoted—

ब्रह्मपुराण, विष्णुपुराण, बृहद्विष्णुपुराण, लघुभागवत, स्कन्दपुराण, वामनपुराण, कूर्मपुराण, गारुड़पुराण, पद्मपुराण, नारसिंहपुराण, विष्णुधर्मोत्तर, ब्रह्मयामल, बायुपुराण, तत्वयामल, शिवपुराण, वराहपुराण, आग्नेयपुराण श्रुतसंहिता and others.

Colophon— श्री बीरकेशरी देवङ्क अ ३८ ङ्क कुम्भ १५ दिन फाल्गुन कृष्ण रविवार अष्टमी द ७।४८ लिता उत्तारु नवमीरे महेश्वर प्रहराजेन लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम्।

There is a chapter of Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa containing the Kshetra māhātmya and Mahāprasāda Vaibhava towards the end of the manuscript.

119

Catalogue No. P/114A

रामगीता

with टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 16 (14.1″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy – C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्रीमदध्यात्मरामायणे उत्तराकाण्डे श्रीरामगीता नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

120

Catalogue No. P/220

रामगीतावृत्तिः

with तत्त्वबोधिना टीका

By वासुदेव त्रिपाठा

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 39 (15.5″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

End— श्रीरामचन्द्र मुखपद्म विनिर्गतात्म तत्वार्थदुस्तरमहार्णवमुत्तरी तुं । श्रीवासुदेवकृतिना विवृतिःकृतेयं भूयात्तरांतरिरुदारतरा चिराय ॥

निरुपाधि कृपाम्भोधेः
कृपया जानकीपतेः
श्रीरामगीताविवृतिं
वासुदेवो निबद्धवान् ॥

No colophon.

121

Catalogue No. P/182 B

रामभक्तिरत्नावली

By भक्तराम दास

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 18 (11.3″×1.8″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition — good. Incomplete, only a portion. Findspot — Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

इतिश्रीसीतारामयुगलोपासनाभावभावनान्तःकरणः श्रीं भक्तराम विरचितायां श्रीरामभक्तिरत्नावल्यां साधारणभक्तिनिर्णयोनाम प्रथम विरचनम् ।

No colophon.

122

Catalogue No. P/106 C

रामायणमाहात्म्यम्

According to स्कन्दपुराणम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 14 (11.5″×1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C. 18th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot — Pubaśasana, near Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्री स्कन्दपुराणे उत्तरखण्डे रामायणमाहात्म्ये नारदसनत्कुमार-सम्वादे फलानुकीर्त्तनं नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

123

Catalogue No. P/183 B

रामायणरहस्यम्

By अग्निवेश्य

Substance— Palmleaf. Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

End— इत्यग्निवेश्यरचितं रामायणरहस्यं सपूर्णम् ।

Colophon— ए हस्ताक्षर गोविन्द पाटयं पंड्कर ।

124

Catalogue No. P/66

रामायणार्थप्रकाशः

By नारायण सर्वज्ञ

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 47 (14.7″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C18th century. Complete. Condition—not so good,some folia are broken and worm eaten. Findspot—Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End – इतिश्री नारायण सर्वज्ञकृतौ रामायणार्थप्रकाशे उत्तराकाण्ड़्व्याख्या ।

125

Catalogue No. P/44

रामायणीयरत्न शतकम्

By चक्रपाणि दास

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 79 (6″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Ganjam district, Orissa.

End— गद्यात्मकं कविमहत्तम चक्रपाणि
दासेन चारु रचितं शतपद्यरत्नम् ।
यो वै पठेदनुदिनं श्रृणुयाच्चभक्त्या
सःप्राप्य विष्णुपदवीं लभतेमनुष्यः ॥

इतिश्री रामायणीय-रत्नशतके उत्तराकाण्ड़ः समाप्तः ।

126

Catalogue No. P/117A

रासक्रीडा

According to श्रीमद्भागवतम्

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 32 (11.9″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are broken and worm eaten. Findspot—Paralakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

127

Catalogue No. P/221

व्रतकथा

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 46 (16.8″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 1280 Sāla or 1873 A.D. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur district. West Bengal.

It contains नृसिंह व्रतकथा, वामन व्रतकथा and, शिवरात्रि व्रतकथा (according to भविष्य पुराणम्), रामनवमी व्रतकथा (according to ब्रह्मपुराणम्) दुर्गा व्रतकथा (according to देवी पुराणम्) and अनन्त व्रतकथा (Incomplete).

Colophon— सन १२८० साल लेखितं श्रीधर नन्द तारिक २६ मगुशिर ।

128

Catalogue No. P/117B

व्रतकथा

(विनायक व्रत)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 37 (12″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy —C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not good. Findspot— Paralakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

129

Catalogue No. P/24

विरजामाहात्म्यम्

(According to ब्रह्माण्डपुराण)

Substance—Palmleaf.No. of folia 180 (12.7″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot—Puri town. Orissa.

इतिश्री ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे विरजामाहात्म्ये (क्षेत्रवर्णनं नाम) प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

इतिश्री ... ... विरजा उत्पत्तिर्नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

इतिश्री ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे उत्तरखण्डे विरजामाहात्म्ये विमुक्तेश्वर महिमाकथनं नाम एकोनत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

समाप्तं विरजाक्षेत्र माहात्म्यम् ।

130

Catalogue No. P/9

विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपुराणम्

Substance - Palmleaf. No. of folia 138 (12.3″×1.2″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy— C. 18th century. Incomplete upto 26th chapter. Condition— good. Findspot— Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

131

Catalogue No. P/69

त्रिष्णुपुराणम्

with टीका
By रत्नगर्भ भट्टाचार्य्य

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 175 (17.6″×1.5″) Character— Oriya. Date of Copy— C.17th century. Condition— good. Findspot—Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End of the tikā— इतिश्री रत्नगर्भभट्टाचार्य्यविरचितायां श्रीमद् वैष्णवा-
कूतचन्द्रिकायां षष्ठेऽशेऽष्टमोऽध्यायः ।

Colophon— लिखित॰ रामचन्द्रेण वलभद्रेण सूनुना ।
सिहस्यापिमत्लेपत्ते पुराणं विष्णुसंज्ञकम ॥

132

Catalogue No. P/70

बिष्णुपुराणम

with टीका
By रत्नगर्भ भट्टाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 176 (16.6″×1.5″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C.17th century. Condition—bad, nearly half of the portion is badly worm eaten. Findspot—Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

The text is the same as in No. 131 above.

Colophon — चन्द्राकरस्यतनयो रत्नाथ मिश्रः
क्षोणीन्द्रमन्त्रकृदभूदथतत्सुतेन ।
सूर्य्यकरेण नृपमन्त्रिवरेण यत्नात
संप्रार्थितो विहितवानइमस्य टीकाम् ।

133

Catalogue No. P/108

विष्णुसहस्रनाम

with टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 52 (9.3"×1.2") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Kapileswar, Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— श्रीकृष्ण रत्नाकरिवे नारायण तिहाड़िङ्कि ।

134

Catalogue No. P/128A

शिवगीता

(according to पद्मपुराण)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 61 (13.2" × 1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Sakhigopal, Dt. Puri.

End— इतिश्री पद्मपुराणे शिवगीतासूपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे शिवराघवसम्वादे मोक्षाधिकार निरूपणं नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः ।
शिवगीता समाप्ता ।

135

Catalogue No. P/132

शिवनामामृतसिन्धुः

(according to ब्रह्माण्ड़पुराण)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 153 (15.2"×1.7") Character—

Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot not known.

End— इतिश्री ब्रह्माण्डपुराणोक्ते शिवनामरसामृतसिन्धौ श्री बिश्वनाथ-चरितेऽगस्त्यर्षिवृन्दसंवादे बालुकेश्वरदर्शन परिक्रमणोभयकथनो नाम षट्पञ्चाशत्तमोऽध्यायः ।

समाप्तश्चायं ग्रन्थः

135

Catalogue No. P/120

शिवपुराणम् (पूर्व खण्डम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 130 (13.5″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 1272 Sāla or 1865 A. D. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— श्री दिव्यसिंह देव महाराजाङ्क ८ अङ्क सन १२७२ साल × × दि ७ न ए पुस्तक समाप्त हेला । रघुनाथ महापात्रेण मितज्ञानेन लिलेख पुस्तकमिदम् ।

136

Catalogue No. P/44

शिवपुराणम् (पूर्वखण्डम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 123 (15″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— From the beginning, 91st folia are old and worm eaten, whereas the remaining 32 folia have been added recently. Findspot—Ranapur, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

The manuscript is old up to the 40th chapter, and the last ten chapters written on new leaves have been added to the old manuscript recently.

137

Catalogue No. P/165

शिवपुराणम् (उत्तरखण्डम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 230 (13.6"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy –C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

समाप्तोऽयं शिवपुराणोत्तरखण्डः ।

138

Catalogue No. P/8

शिवपुराणम् (उत्तरखण्डम्)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 196 (14.6"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy — C.19th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot – Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— श्री दिव्यसिंह देव महाराजाङ्क १८ अङ्क मार्गशीर विछा १५ दिन शुकजनवमी शुक्रवार वेल तिनिप्रहर समयरे लेखा संपूर्ण हेला ।

139

Catalogue No. P/45

शिवपुराणम् (उत्तरखण्डम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 103 (16"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good. Incomplete, Leaves No 2 to 16 are broken and the 40th, 41st, 42nd and 44th chapters are not in the manuscript. Findspot—Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— दर्शनाल्लिङ्गराजस्य तत्प्रसादस्य सेवनात् ।
विन्दूद्भवाम्भसः पानान्नित्यं मुक्तिःकरे स्थिता ॥

140

Catalogue. No. P/46

शिवपुराणम् (कैलासखण्डम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 106 (14.1"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good, Complete. Findspot— Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— कैलासखण्डं लिखितं कृत्तिवासेनधीमता ।
ब्रह्मणो लिङ्गराजस्य मुदे भवतु सर्वदा ॥
नमोऽस्तु दृष्टिमात्रेण नराणां मोक्षकारिणे ।
संपूर्णं ब्रह्मणे नित्यं लिङ्गराजस्वरूपिणे ॥

141

Catalogue No. B.S./2

श्रीकृष्णजन्माष्टमी व्रतकथा

(according to भविष्य पुराण)

Substance— Handmade paper. No. of folia 9 (6.4"×3.4") Character — Bengali. Date of copy — C. 19th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot — Jagatsimhapur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

142

Catalogue No. P/107

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

By श्रीधरस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 119 (10.4"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy — C.18th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot — Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End of the tikā – इतिश्रीभगवद्गीताव्याख्यायां सुबोधियां अष्टादशाध्यायः विवरणः।

No colophon.

143

Catalogue No. 114 B.

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (14.2″× 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

144

Catalogue No. P/125

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 67 (17″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

There are some folia containing a portion of Samasa chapter of Sidhhānta Chandrikā towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

145

Catalogue No. P/126

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 110 (7.2″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good

Complete. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— दाशरथि मिश्रेण लिखितं इदं पुस्तकम्।

146

Catalogue No. P/135

श्रीमद् भगवतगीता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 50 (11.3″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot Bhawanipatana, Dt. Kalahandi.

No colophon.

147

Catalogue No. P/136

श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 132 (12.9″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 61st Aṅka year of Virakeśari Deva I of Khurdha dynasty or 1784 A.D. Condition— worm eaten Complete. Findspot— Bhawanipatana, Dt. Kalahandi.

Colophon— श्री बीरकेशरी देवङ्क ६१ अङ्क ज्येष्ठ शुक्ल नवमी शुक्रवारे × × चार्य्येण लिखितं।

148

Catalogue No. P/144

श्रीमद् भगवतगीता

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 47 (5″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C19th century. Incomplete, Condition—not good, some folia are broken from the beginning.

Findspot— Jenadei Math, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

There are a few folia containing Rāmastotra' towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

149

Catalogue No. P 146

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 59 (10.7"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Haladia, Khurdha, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— नमः पङ्कजनाभाय नमः पङ्कजमालिने ।
नमः पङ्कजनेत्राय नमस्ते पङ्कजाङ्घ्रये ॥
मिश्रवंशसमुत्पन्नो नाम्नेति रघुनाथ द्विजः (?)
आश्विन्य शुक्लद्वादश्यां भगवद्गीता लिखेदहम् (?) ॥

150

Catalogue No. P/202

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf.No. of folia 141 (15.5"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 1784 Saka or 1862 A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

Colophon— यदुवंशावतंसाय वृन्दावनविहारिणे ।
संसारसागरोद्धारतरये हरये नमः ॥ (?)
श्री शुभमस्तु शकाब्द सन १७८४ साल रवेर्दिने शुक्लपक्ष एकादश्यां मिहगे रवौ व्यलेखि टीकायामाङ्क ? श्री हरिप्रसाद भूसुरः ।

151

Catalogue No. P/218

श्रीमद्‌भगवद्‌गीता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 71 (12.5″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C. 19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur district. West Bengal.

Colophon— लिखित आनन्दकुमार देवशर्म्मणा ।

152

Catalogue No. P/219

श्रीमद्‌भगवद्‌गीता

(with Oriya translation)

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 82 (16.2″×1.1″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— not good, some folia are broken. Incomplete. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

No colophon.

Note— The name of the Oriya translation is गीतार्थसार । Its author is one Jānakiballava Brāhmaṇa, who was a resident of Bhograi in North Balasore. The date of translation is Saka 1677 or 1755 A.D.

153

Catalogue No. P/114 B

श्रीमद्‌भगवद्‌गीता

Substance - Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (14.1″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy– C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Begunia P.S. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

154

Catalogue No. B.S./16

श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता

Substance—Kumbhi bark. No. of sheets 57 (10.5″×2.1″) Character— Bengali. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition—not so good., some sheets are broken. Incomplete. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

155

Catalogue No. B.S./29

श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Hand made paper. No. of pages 18 (11.8″×4.7″) Character— Bengali, Incomplete. Even the first chapter is not completely found, Condition— good. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

156

Catalogue No. P/15

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथमस्कन्ध-षष्ठस्कन्ध)

with क्रमसन्दर्भ टीका

by जीवगोस्वामी

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 98 (15′×1.2′) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C. 17th century. Complete. up to the 6th Skandha. Condition— good. though some leaves are wormeaten Findspot— Ganjam district. Orissa.

Beginning— श्री गोविन्द जय—

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया ।
चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ।।
श्रीमद् भागवतं नौमि यस्यैकस्यप्रसादतः ।
अज्ञानानपिजानाति सर्वः सर्वागमानपि ।।
श्रीभागवत सन्दर्भान् श्रीमद् वैष्णवतोषिणीं ।
इत्थभागवतव्याख्यां लिख्यतेऽत्र यथामतिः ।।

× × ×

जयतां मथुराभूमौ श्रीलरूपसनातनौ ।
यौ विलेखयत स्तत्वज्ञापकौ पुस्तिकामिमाम् ।

अधुना तु श्रीमद्भागवतक्रम व्याख्यानाय तत्रापि सम्बधाभिधेय प्रयोजन दर्शनायच सप्तमः सन्दर्भोऽयमारभ्यते ।

श्रीभागवतनिध्दर्था टीका दृष्टिरदायि यैः ।
श्रीधर स्वामीपादांस्तान् वन्दे भक्त्येकरक्षकान् ।।

× × ×

तत्र तत्र च विज्ञेयः सन्दर्भः क्रमनामकः ।।

× × ×

इति श्री प्रथमस्कन्धस्य क्रमसन्दर्भे प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

End— इति षष्ठस्कन्धस्य क्रमसन्दर्भः संपूर्णः ।

157

Catalogue No. P/87

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथम-चतुर्थ स्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 200 (18.3″×1.7″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C18th century. Condition— some leaves are worm eaten. Complete. Findspot – Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

158

Catalogue No. P/90

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथम-पञ्चम स्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 171 (15.7"×1.6") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikote Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

159

Catalogue No. P/95

श्रीमद् भागवतम

(प्रथम, द्वितीय, पञ्चम, षष्ठ, सप्तम, अष्टम, नवम स्कन्ध)

with क्रमसन्दर्भ टीका

By जीवगोस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 123 (15.5"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C. 18th century. Incomplete. Condition—not good, some folia are broken. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

160

Catalogue No. P/104

श्रीमद् भागवतम (प्रथम-द्वादश स्कन्ध)

with तत्त्वसन्दर्भ टीका

By जीवगोस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 61 (16.4"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C. 18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इति कलियुगपावनस्वभजनप्रयोजनावतार श्रीभगवत्कृष्णचैतन्य-देवचरणानुचर विश्ववैष्णवराजसभासभाजन श्रीरूपसनातनानु-शासनभारतीगर्भे तत्त्वसन्दर्भे परमात्मसन्दर्भो नाम तृतीयः सन्दर्भः ।

श्रीराधाकृष्णाभ्यां नमः, श्री गौरगदाधरौ जयतः ।

161

Catalogue No. P/138

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथम–द्वितीयस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 187 (15.1"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition - badly worm eaten. Complete. Findspot - Jemadei math, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

श्री राधाकृष्णौ जयतः ।

वागीशा यस्य वदने लक्ष्मीर्यस्य च वक्षसि ।
यस्यास्ते हृदये सम्बित्तंनृसिंह महं भजे ॥
विश्वसर्ग विसर्गादि नवलक्षण लक्षितम् ।
श्रीकृष्णाख्यं परंधाम जगद्धाम नमामितत् ॥
माधवामाधवा × × × सर्वसिद्धि विधायिनौ ।
वन्दे परस्परात्मानौ परस्पर मतिप्रियौ ॥
संप्रदायानुरोधेन पौर्वापर्य्यानुसारतः ।
श्रीभागवत भावार्थदीपिकेयं वितन्वते ॥

End - इतिश्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारहस्यां संहितायां द्वितीयस्कन्धे भावार्थदीपिकायां महापुरुष संस्थानवर्णनो नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

162

Catalogue No. P 140

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 40 (15″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy – C.18th century. Incomplete, containing only two chapters. Condition— worm eaten. Findspot—Jemadei math, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

163

Catalogue No. P/150

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (प्रथम–दशमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधरस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 173 (16.9″ × 1.7″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Findspot—Chhachinā Jagannathpur Śasan, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इति श्री परमानन्दसम्मता दशमाश्रया श्रीधर स्वामी विरचिता भावार्थदीपिका ।

इति श्री परमानन्दसेवि श्रीधरस्वामि विरचिता श्रीभागवतपद्भावार्थ-दीपिका ।

164

Catalogue No. BS/6

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (प्रथमस्कन्ध द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Handmade paper. No. of pages 1244 (18.7″×5.1″)

Character - Bengali. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Jagatsīmhapur area. Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

165

Catalogue No. BS 35

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (तृतीयस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Handmade paper. No. of pages 182 (15.2″×5.3″) Character — Bengali. Date of copy — C. 19th century. Incomplete. Condition—very bad. Findspot—Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

166

Catalogue No. P/88

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (तृतीयस्कन्ध)

with सारार्थदर्शिनी टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 143 (14.6″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy - C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikote, Dt. Ganjam.

End— इति सारदर्शिन्यां हर्षिण्यां भक्तचेतसां तृतीयस्यत्रयत्रिंशे सङ्गतः सङ्गतः सताम् ।

× × ×

तृतीयस्कन्ध टीकेयमपूर् यमुनातटे (?)
श्रीवृन्दावन कल्पद्रुममूले एषाष्टमी दिने ?
समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।

167

Catalogue No. P/89

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (तृतियस्कन्ध)

with टिप्पणी

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 137 (16.2″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy – C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not so good. Findspot – Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

168

Catalogue No. P/203

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (तृतीयस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 136 (17.5″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—some leaves are broken. Findspot — Midnapur district, West Bengal.

No colophon.

169

Catalogue No. P/151

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (तृतीयस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 193 (14.4″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Colophon— लेखक भागवत रथशर्म्मेति ।

170

Catalogue No. P/192

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (तृतियस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 200 (16.4"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

171

Catalogue No. P/92

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (पञ्चमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी ?

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 139 (14.3"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

172

Catalogue No. P/93

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (पञ्चमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी ?

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 118 (13.7"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Paralakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— गोपाल पण्डितेन पञ्चमस्कन्धो भागवत लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम्।
श्रीकृष्ण रत्नाकर।

173

Catalogue No. P/94

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (पञ्चमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी (?)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 105 (11.7″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good. Incomplete, upto the 19th chapter and a few verses of the 20th chapter. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

174

Catalogue No. P/152

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (पञ्चमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 132 (17.5″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—18th century. Complete. Condition—worm eaten. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

End of the tikā — इति श्रीधरस्वामी विरचितश्रीमद्भागवते पञ्चमस्कन्धे भावार्थदीपिकायां षड़विंशतितमोऽध्यायः।

पञ्चमस्कन्धसम्बन्धि पद्भावार्थदीपनैः।
प्रियतां परमानन्द नृहरिर्बालभाषितै ॥

समाप्तेयं पञ्चमस्कन्धविवृत्ति रति।

No colophon.

175

Catalogue No. P/48

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (षष्ठ-सप्तमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 65 (12.4″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot Raṇapur, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

176

Catalogue No. P/96

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (षष्ठ–सप्तमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 104 (16.6″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—Very bad, some folia are broken and worm eaten. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

Colophon— अनन्तरथेन आशु लिखितम् ।

177

Catalogue No. B.S./43

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (षष्ठ–सप्तम स्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance – Handmade paper. No. of pages 250 (13.9″ × 6.5″) Character–Bengali. Date of copy–C.19th century. Condition–good. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

178

Catalogue No.P/97

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (अष्टम–नवम स्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 159 (19.1″×1.5″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy--C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not so good some folia are moth-eten. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

179

Catalogue No. P/12

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (नवम स्कन्ध)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 86 (14.2″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot— Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

180

Catalogue No. P/157A

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशम स्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका, चक्रवर्त्ती and तोषिणी टीका

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 147 (13.4″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Incomplete, five chapters only. Condition — good. Findspot – Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack, Orissa.

End— समाप्ताचेयं टीकात्रयसंयुतातिरमणीया पञ्चाध्यायो ।

Colophon— लेखक भागवत रथशर्म्मा ।
ग्रन्थकर्त्ता स्वयं व्यासो लेखकश्च विनायकः ।
तयो र्विचलिता बुद्धिर्मनुष्याणां च काकथा ॥

181

Catalogue No. P/98

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशम स्कन्ध)

with क्रमसन्दर्भ टीका

by जीवगोस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 41 (14.2"×1.2") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete, only a portion. Condition—not good. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

182

Catalogue No. B.S./15

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Bhurja bark No. of sheets 125 (14"×2.1") Character—Bengali. Date of copy—C.19th century. Condition—good. Incomplete. Findspot — Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

183

Catalogue No. B.S/38

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance— Handmade paper. No. of leaves 210 (14"×5") Character—Bengali. Complete. Condition—good. Date of copy—C. 19th century. Findspot — Jagatsīmhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

184

Catalogue No. P/49

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 161 (15.5"×1.3") Character—

Oriya. Date of copy - C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot — Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

185

Catalogue No. P/99

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (दशम स्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 180 (16″ × 1.7″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

186

Catalogue No. P/100

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

with टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी (?)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 90 (18.5″×1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy -- C.18th century. Condition— good Incomplete. Findspot – Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

187

Catalogue No. P/139

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (दशम स्कन्ध)

with क्रमसन्दर्भ टीका

by जीवगःस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 114 (15.6″ × 1.4″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy — C. 18th century. Condition— badly worm eaten. Complete. Findspot – Jemadei matha, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

188

Catalogue No. P/143

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशम स्कन्ध)

with मुनिभावप्रकाशिका टीका

by कृष्णगुरु

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 120 (16.3″×1.3″) Character-- Nagiri. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition—good. Incomplete, upto the end of the 14th chapter and some portion of the 15th chapter. Findspot— Jemadei matha, Chikiti, Dt. Ganjam.

Beginning— श्रीमते रामानुजाय नमः।

निगमशिखरगेयं नित्यकल्याणकायं
श्रितपुरुषविधेयं श्रीधरित्रीसहायम्।
भावुकगुणनिकायं भावुकानामुपायं
परिविगलितमेयं बालकृष्णं भजेयम्॥

× × ×

वन्दे नन्दव्रजवधू वृन्दाविपिन देवताः।
यत्पयोधरशैलेषु कृष्णः कृष्णघनायते॥
ब्रह्मविद्याप्रदानेन ममसर्वाघनाशनम्।
संश्रये वेङ्कटाचार्य्यं वादिभीकृत कुञ्जाधिपम्॥
वन्दे वात्सल्यजलधिं सर्वविद्याप्रदमम।
नैष्ठिकं ब्रह्मचर्य्याढ्यं पितृव्यं रामदेशिकम॥

श्रीकादिर्भावर कुलोत्तमवेङ्कटार्य्य
कारुण्यपूर्णकमनीय कटाक्षशक्त्या।

स्कन्धं वशिष्य दशमं शुकपक्षमुख्य
व्याख्यार्थ सङ्कलनाय विवृणोमि लोल्यात् ॥

× × ×

इति श्री भारद्वाजकुलकमलभानुना नृसिंहगुरुसूनुना श्रीरामदेशिक-दयालपण्डिते कृष्णगुरुणा विरचितायां मुनि भाव काशिकासमाख्यायां दशम व्याख्यायां प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

189

Catalogue No. P/153

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

with सारार्थदर्शिनी टीका or चक्रवर्त्ती टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 141 (13.8"×1.2") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good.Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

190

Catalogue No. P/154

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

with टिप्पणी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 260 (14.8" × 1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C. 19th century. Condition— good. Incomplete, upto the 32nd chapter. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

191

Catalogue No. P/200

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्ध)

(Only the Rāsa portion with Oriya prose translation.)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 93 (9.6″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 19th century. Condition— good. Findspot—Tapanga, P.S. Khurdha, Dt. Puri.

Old Oriya prose translation—

भगवान् ये श्रीकृष्ण से हेलेहें शरदोत्फुल्लमल्लिका ताः रात्रिः शरत् कालरे उत्फुल्ल होइअछन्ति मल्लिकामाने यहिंरे एमन्त से येउं रात्रिमाने सेमानङ्कु वीष्य दृष्ट्वा देखिकरि योगमायामुपाश्रितः सन् योगमाया ये ताङ्कु आश्रित करन्ते रन्तु कि क्रीड़ा करिबाकु मनःचक्र मनकले ।

No colophon.

192

Catalogue No.P/204

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (दशमस्कन्धः)

with Oriya translation

by जगन्नाथ दास

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 193 (18.2″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 1271 Sāla or 1864 A.D. Condition — good. Incomplete, upto the 40th chapter Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

End of the Oriya portion—

कृष्णर अपूर्व बदन ।
देखि होइला तोषमन ॥
से कृष्ण चरण विश्वास ।
भणइ जगन्नाथ दास ॥

Colophon— हे सुज्ञजनमाने शुद्ध अशुद्ध मेलाइ गाइब, लेखनकारर दोष न धरिब । ए पुस्तक सदाजये संपूर्ण सन १२७१ साल तुल ५ दिने गुरुबारे वेला १ प्रहरे समये यथादृश्य तथा लिखितं । ए पुस्तक लेखिले बहारिमुठा प्रगणार देउलबाड़ किले

श्री किशोर मोहन साहु । श्री नारायण दास खरिद करिले
ए पुस्तक ।
ए पुस्तक लेखेइले .... बाहारिमुठा प्रगणार देउलबाड
ग्रामर श्री नारायण प्रसाद दासङ्क पुत्र नवकिशोर दास उचित
मूल्य देइ खरिद करिले ।

193

Catalogue No. P/201

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (एकादश द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 166 (18.7"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—very bad, worm eaten. Findspot — Midnapur district, West Bengal.

Colophon— बलभद्र शर्म्मणा लिखितमिदं पुस्तकम् ।

194

Catalogue No. P/101

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (एकादश-द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 154 (16.5"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition—not good Complete. Findspot — Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

195

Catalogue No. P/103

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (एकादश स्कन्ध)

with क्रमसन्दर्भ टीका

by जीवगोस्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (14.6"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition—not good. Incomplete, a portion only. Findspot - Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

196

Catalogue No. P/50

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (एकादश द्वादशस्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 99 (14.3"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—not so good. Findspot—Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

No colophon

197

Catalogue No. P/118

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (एकादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 102 (15.3"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete, upto the 23rd chapter. Condition— not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Bhubaneswar.

No colophon.

198

Catalogue No. P/102

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 65 (14.5"×1.5") Character—

Oriya. Date of copy – C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

There are some folia containing मुक्तिचिन्तामणि by गजपति पुरुषोत्तम देव of the solar dynasty (1466-1497 A. D.) of Utkala towards the end of the manuscript. The text is the same as in No.118 of this volume.

No colophon.

199

Catalogue No. P/155

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (द्वादशस्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 85 (16″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

200

Catalogue No. P/156

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका or सर्वार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 119 (17.3″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—worm eaten. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

End— इतिश्री श्रीधरस्वामिविरचितायां श्रीभागवत सर्वार्थदीपिकायां द्वादशस्कन्धे त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।

सर्वार्थदीपिका मेतां भगवद्भक्तवत्सलाम् ।
श्री परानन्दपादाब्जभृङ्गः श्री श्रीधरोऽभवत् ॥

स्वबालचापलापैः स्वलीलालापरिवर्त्तितैः ।
प्रीयतां परमानन्द नृहरिः सद्गुरुः स्वयम् ॥
श्री परानन्द संप्रीत्यै गुह्यं भागवतं मया ।
विवृतं तन्मतेनैव नतु सन्मति वैभवात् ॥

समाप्तेयं श्रीभागवतभावार्थदीपिका ।

201

Catalogue No. P/157B

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with नान्दीपदव्याख्या

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 43 (13.4″ × 1.6″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition — good. Complete. Findspot— Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack, Orissa.

End— इति श्री भागवतनान्दीपदव्याख्याने द्वादशस्कन्ध दिग्दर्शनम् ।

No colophon.

202

Catalogue No. P/14

श्रीमद्भागवतम (द्वादशस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका
by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 70 (16.2″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition— good but a few folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

The text and the colophon are the same as in No. 200 above except the verse, quoted below which indicates that the manuscript was copied at Bhubaneswar as the scribe prays to Lord Lingarāja the presiding deity of this sacred place.

शुभमस्तु सर्वजगतां परिहितनिरता भवन्तु भूतगणाः ।
मदभीष्ट मखिलमास्तां श्रीलिङ्गराज पादाम्बुजे प्रेम्णा ॥

203

Catalogue No. P/119

श्रीमद् भागवतामृतम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 58 (10.8"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C. 19th century. Condition—good. Complete. Findspot— Ranapur, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— श्री कृष्णाय नमः । श्री गोपीजनवल्लभाय नमः ।

नमस्तस्मैभागवते कृष्णायाकुण्ठमानसे ।
यो धत्ते सवभूतानामभवायो .....कलाः ॥

× × ×

श्रीमत प्रभुपदाम्भोजैः श्रीमद्भागवतामृतम ।

× × ×

End— समाप्तोऽयं श्रीमद्भागवतामृताख्यः संक्षिप्तः ग्रन्थः ।

No colophon.

204

Catalogue No. P/158

श्रीमद् भागवतामृतम्

with रसिकरङ्गदा टीका

by वृन्दावनचन्द्र तर्कालंकार

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 99 (16.1"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete (1st part only) Condition—good. Findspot—Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

Beginning— श्री कृष्णाय नमः

नित्यानन्दमना गदाधररसोल्लासि स्वरूपप्रियो
ऽद्वैताद्वैतगतिः सनातनतनु र्गोपालरूपाश्रयः ।

श्रीवासप्रियताकरो (?) नरहरिप्राणो मुरारिप्रभुः ।
राधाभावलसद्द्युतिर्विजयतां श्रीमान् शचीनन्दनः ।

× × ×

श्रीराधाचरणो नाम्ना कवीन्द्रोविदुषांवरः ।
चक्रवर्त्तितयाख्यातो मुव जीयाद् गुरुमम ॥

End— इति श्री बृन्दावन चन्द्र तर्कालंकार विरचिता श्री संक्षेप भागवतामृत पूर्वखण्डस्य श्रीकृष्णामृतनाम्नी टीका रसिकरङ्गदा समाप्ता ।

No colophon

205

Catalogue No. P/148

श्रीमद्भागवतामृतकणिका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 11 (10.7"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Ranapur area, Dt. Puri.

There are some folia containing मुकुन्दाष्टक, कुञ्जविहारी अष्टक, महाप्रभु अष्टक, बृन्दावनाष्टक towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

206

Catalogue No. P/110

श्रीमद्भागवतोद्धृत स्तुतिरत्नावली

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 140 (13.3"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete upto 12th Skandha. Condition—worm eaten. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

इति तृतीयस्कन्धे वराहस्तुतिः । इति सप्तमस्कन्धे प्रह्लाद स्तुतिवाक्यं । इति चतुर्थे ध्रुवस्तुतिः । × × इति दशमे राजस्तुतिः । इति दशमे वसुदेव स्तुतिः । इति दशमे श्रुतदेव स्तुतिः । इति दशमे नारद स्तुतिः । इति दशमे ब्राह्मणद्वारा राज्ञां

स्तुतिः । इति दशमे रुक्मिणीस्तुतिः । इति दशमे वेदस्तुतिः । × × × इति द्वादशे मार्कण्डेयस्तुतिः । इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे अष्टादशसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वैयासिक्यां द्वादशस्कन्धानां स्तुतिरत्नावली समाप्ता ।

There are some other स्तुतिः towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

207

Catalogue No. P/129

श्रीमद्भागवतटीका

(with Oriya prose translation)

by भागवत स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 111 (14.9″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Complete. Condition—not good. Findspot— ?

End of the Oriya prose translation—

एहा द्वादश अध्यायरे पुराणरे कहन्ते येते अर्थ ताकु + + + प्रथम· स्कन्धठारु द्वादश स्कन्ध पर्य्यन्ते कहिबो, एहि चरित्र हेब । शेपरे अष्टादश पुराणर संख्या कहिबे । पुराणरे प्रतिपाद्य ये इष्टदेव ताकु नमस्कार करिबे एवं पुराण श्रवण कले दक्षिणा देबार ताहा कहिबे । श्रीमद् भागवत स्वामी श्लोकर अथ समाप्त हेला । एथिरु करि परमेश्वर एहाकु पढिले शुणिले ज्ञान हेब, मोक्ष हेव, गुरुपूजा करिब, विप्र पूजा करिब, भक्तियुक्त करि एहाकु पठन करिब । इतिश्री भागवतस्वामी श्लोकटीका समाप्त ।

Colophon— पौषेमासि सितेपक्ष तिथि एकादशीतिः ।

208

Catalogue No. P/106A

श्रीमद्भागवतमाहात्म्यम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 38 (11.4″×1.3″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Complete, Condition—not so good. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

इति श्री पद्मपुराणे उत्तरखण्डे श्रीमद्भागवतस्य माहात्म्ये भक्त नारद समागमो नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

× • × ×

इति श्री गौरीतन्त्रे श्री सदाशिवगौरीसम्बादे श्रीभागवतमाहात्म्ये प्रथमः पटलः ।

+ + +

इति श्री स्कन्धपुराणे खिलेषु श्रीभागवत माहात्म्ये प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

× × ×

समाप्तं भागवतमाहात्म्यम् ।

No colophon.

209

Catalogue No. B.S./30B

श्रीमद् भागवतमाहात्म्यम्

(according to पद्मपुराण, उत्तरखण्ड)

Substance— Handmade paper. No. of folia 10 (12″×4.8″) Character—Bengali. Incomplete. Condition— not so good. Findspot—Jagatsimhapur, Dt. Cuttack.

इति श्री पद्मपुराणे उत्तरखण्डे श्रीमद्भागवतमाहात्म्य निरुपणो नाम चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।

No colophon.

210

Catalogue No. P/105

श्रीमद् भागवतस्य वेदस्तुतिः

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 52 (18″×1.4″) Character—

Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition— very bad. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

211

Catalogue No. P/159

श्रीमद् भागवतसन्दर्भः

with सवसम्बादिनी अणु व्याख्या

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 124 (17"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack, Orissa.

End इति श्री भागवतसन्दर्भस्याणुव्याख्यायां सवसंवादिन्यां श्रीकृष्णसन्दर्भो नाम चतुर्थं सन्दर्भः ।

समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।

Colophon— श्री भागवतसन्दर्भस्याणुव्याख्या सर्वसम्वादिनो नाम ग्रन्थोऽच्युतानन्द मिश्रेण लिखितः ।

212

Catalogue No. P/26

सप्तशती चण्डी

with तत्त्वबोधिनी टीका
by विद्याविनोदाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 87 (12.8"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—9th Aṅka year ? of Vīrakeśarī Deva II (1856–1859 A.D.) Incomplete. Condition — some folia are broken. Findspot— Puri town, Orissa.

विद्याविनोद कृतायां तत्त्वबोधिन्यां चण्डीटीकायां मधुकैटभवधः

Colophon— चण्डोटीका समाप्तेयं सर्वसर्वार्थसाधिका ।
जनानां ज्ञानदा नित्यं सर्वसम्पतप्रदा शुभा ॥

समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।

श्री बीरकेशरी देव ६ अङ्के ए चण्ड़ीटीका पोथि लेखा सरिला ।

213

Catalogue No. P/28

सप्तशती चण्डी

with तत्त्वबोधिनी टीका

by विद्याविनोदाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 163 (12.8″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century.Complete. Condition—not so good, some folia are moth eaten. Findspot— Puri town, Orissa.

No colophon.

The text and the tīkā are the same as in serial No. 212 above.

214

Catalogue No. P 109

सप्तशती चण्ड़ी

with सर्वानुवादिनी टीका

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 112 (10.7″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

Beginning of the tīkā —

मार्कण्डेयपुराणंतद् दुर्गामाहात्म्यमुत्तमं ।
सम्बन्धं तस्य वक्ष्यामि प्रणम्य पुरुषोत्तमम् ॥

The first verse of the commentary states that the commentator was a devotee of Lord Purusottama or Lord Jagannātha of Puri. So, he might have been an inhabitant of the Puri town or its neighbourhood.

No colophon.

215

Catalogue No. P/111

सप्तशतीचण्डी

with तत्त्वार्थदीपिका टीका

by पीताम्बर मिश्र

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 115 (14.6"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—Nearly half of the manuscript is damaged. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

श्री रामचन्द्र रथ दीक्षित पुत्रमुख्य
श्री पद्मनाभ रथ दाक्षित नन्दनेन ।
पोताम्बरेण कविना विदुषां वरेण,
व्याख्यायते सुकृतिना स्तुतिरम्बिकायाः ।

\+ + +

दुर्व्याख्यानान्धतमसध्वंसात्सन्मार्गदर्शिका ।
द्योततां चण्डिकास्तोत्रव्याख्या तत्त्वार्थदीपिका ॥

× × ×

इतिश्री पीताम्बर स्वरिप्रणीतायां चण्डिकास्तोत्रव्याख्यायां तत्त्वार्थदीपिकाख्यायां मधुकैटभवध प्रकाशः ।

\+ + +

समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ।

There are a few folia containing शिवपूजा towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

216

Catalogue No. P/131

सप्तशतीचण्डी

with तत्त्वबोधिनी टीका

by विद्याविनोदाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 125 (10.2″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Sakhigopal, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

217

Catalogue No. P/212

सप्तशतीचण्डी

with तत्त्वबोधिनी टीका

by विद्याविनोदाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 61 (14.6″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy - C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good, only two folia are damaged. Findspot—Midnapur area, West Bengal.

No colophon.

218

Catalogue No.P/213

सत्तशतीचण्डी

with तत्त्वबोधिनी टीका

by विद्याविनोदाचार्य्य

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 103 (17.9″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy - 1778 Sāla (Saka) or 1856A.D. Complete. Condition — worm eaten. Findspot -- Midnapur area, West Bengal.

Colophon— श्री × × बुद्धदेव शर्म्मणा व्यलेखीयं चण्डी टीका सन्
१७७८ सालस्य सौराश्विन्य मासस्य दशमदिवसे समाप्ता ॥

219

Catalogue No. P/145

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 79 (8.7″ × 1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Haladia, P.S. Khurda, Dt. Puri.

Colophon — ए पुस्तक हलदिआ दुर्गस्थ जमिदार पीतवास बारवर जगदेव महापात्रङ्कर । वनमालि मिश्रशर्म्मणा लिखितमिदं पुस्तकं । ? हे मात त्वं रक्ष, ए पुस्तक लेखा बढिला श्र १० ङ्क कन्य ५ दिन पौषमास कृष्णपक्ष पञ्चमी गुरुवारे वेल दण्ड १४ समये ।

220

Catalogue No. P/112

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 84 (12″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Jagatsimhapur area, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

221

Catalogue No. P/205

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 84 (11.3″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—not so good. Findspot— Midnapur area, West Bengal.

No colophon.

222

Catalogue No. P/206

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 80 (9.5″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot – Midnapur area, West Bengal.

Colophon— लिङ्गायणिके मासि अकेन्दुसङ्गमे तिथौ ।
व्यलेखि पुस्तकमिदं श्री दुर्गाप्रसाद द्विजन्मना ॥

223

Catalogue No. P/207

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 93 (9.11″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy – C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Midnapur district, West Bengal.

Colophon— लिखितं श्री ताराप्रसाद देवशर्म्मा, श्री शिवप्रसाद देवशर्म्मा ।

224

Catalogue No. P/208

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 83 (11.6″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— 1788 Saka or 1866A. D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Kanthi area, Dt. Midnapur, West Bengal.

Colophon— सन १७८८ साल कन्य दि् ८ ने समाप्रश्चायं ग्रन्थः ।

225

Catalogue No. P/209

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 89 (11″×1.3″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy–C.19th century. Complete. Conditon–good. Findspot– Midnapur area, West Bengal.

There are some folia containing जातषष्ठी पूजा by गोलकभट्ट towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

226

Catalogue No. P/210

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance–Palmleaf. No. of folia 79 (14.6″×1.4″) Character–Oriya. Date of copy– Sana 1277 or 1880 A. D Complete. Condition–good. Findspot -Midnapur district, West Bengal.

Colophon– भाद्रव शुक्लपक्षच दशम्यां कुजवासरे ।
श्रीमतां हरनारायण शर्म्मा लिखितं पुस्तकम् ॥
सन् १२७७ साल तारिक १६ भाद्र इति ।

227

Catalogue No. P/211

सप्तशतीचण्डी

Substance–Palmleaf. No. of folia 166 (8.9″×1.2″) Character–Oriya. Date of copy – Sana 1289 or 1882 A.D. Complete. Condition–good. Findspot – Midnapur district. West Bengal.

There are some folia containing Śitalā stotra and Kavacha and Durgāvrata according to Devi Purāṇa towards the end of the manuscript.

Colophon – सन १२८६ साल समाप्तः । श्री × × नारायण पाढ़ाढ़ि ।

228

Catalogue No. P/13

साधनभक्तिलहरी

or भक्तिसारप्रदर्शिनी टीका or भागवतम्
by विश्वनाथ

Substance – Palmleaf. No. of folia 105 (16.9″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot—Puri town.

Beginning— ॐ श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्यां नमः ।

नमस्तस्मै भगवते कृष्णायकृष्णमेधसे ।
यो धत्ते सर्वभूतानामभवाया × × कलाः ॥

\+ + +

End— टीकाचेयं समाप्तास्य वैष्णवानां प्रसादतः ।
श्री विश्वनाथ रचिता भक्तिसारप्रदर्शिनी ॥

No colophon.

229

Catalogue No. P/74

हरिवंशः

(Khila Harivaṃśa)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 181 (15.1″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—39th Aṅka year of Rāmachandra Deva or 1849 A.D. Incomplete, upto Mathurā Prayāṇa. Condition—good. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam. Orissa.

Colophon— श्री रामचन्द्र नृपतेग्र हलोचनाङ्के
बारे रवेस्तपसिमासितिथौ दशम्यांम् ।
पक्षेऽसिते हलधरो हरिवंशाकाख्यं
पुस्तं धराधिपगुरुः स्वकृते लिलेख ॥

230

Catalogue No. P/75

हरिवंशः

(Khila Harivaṃśa)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 147 (15.7″×1.3″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy – C.18th century. Incomplete, from यमुनाकर्षण to रुक्मिणीविभा and Vasudeva Māhātmya. Condition—not good, some folia are damaged. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

231

Catalogue No. P/76

हरिवंशः

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 169 (18"×1.6") Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— good. Incomplete, from बाणासुरवध to पर्वानुकीर्त्तनम् Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

End — इति श्री हरिवंशे पर्वानुकीर्त्तनम्, हरिवंशः समाप्तः ।

No colophon.

232

Catalogue No. P/77

हरिवंशः (कृष्णवंशानुकीर्त्तन)

(Khila Harivaṃśa)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 164 (16"×1.5") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition—not good. Incomplete. Findspot— Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

233

Catalogue No. P/78

हरिवंशः (आश्चर्य्य पर्व)

with भारतार्थसंग्रहटीका

by भारताचार्य्य अर्ज्जुनमिश्र

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 87 (16"×1.5") Character—

Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot—Kallikota, Dt. Ganjam.

इति श्री भारताचार्य्य पाठकराज श्रीमदीशानतनय भारताचार्य्य श्रीमदर्ज्जुन मिश्र कृतौ भारतार्थसंग्रहदशायांऽ टीकायामाश्चर्य्यपर्वणि हरिवंशे पृथूपाख्यानम् ।

No colophon.

234

Catalogue No. P/79

हरिवंशः (आश्चर्य्य पर्व)

with पारिजात टिप्पणी

by रामानन्द

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 180 (15.5″×1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot—Khallikota, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

Beginning— श्री गणेशाय नमः ।

रमेश तेऽङ्घ्रिपङ्कजं स्वभक्तकामपूरकं ।
सुरेन्द्र रुद्रसंस्तुतं भवापवर्गकं श्रितम् ।
विश्वनाथं प्रणम्याथ श्रीरामेन्द्र वनं परम् ।
क्रियते हरिवंशस्य रामानन्देन निर्ण्णयः ॥

End— इति श्री महाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वैयासिक्यां पारिजाताभिधान हरिवंशटिप्पणिकं समाप्तम् ॥

No colophon.

235

Catalogue No. P/161

हरिवंशः

(Khila Harivaṃśa)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 137 (14.1″×1.6″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot—Madhupur, Dt. Cuttack.

No colophon.

236

Catalogue No. P 162.

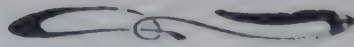
हरिवंशसारसंग्रहः

(Khila Harivaṃśa)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 66 (12.8"×1.3") Character – Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot – Raṇapur area, Dt. Puri.

इति श्री महाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां बैयासिक्यां खिलेषु हरिवंशे सारसंग्रहे वामनप्रादुर्भावः समाप्तः ।

Colophon— श्री तारेश्वर श्रीचरणे शरणम् । श्री कृष्णाय नमः ।

यदक्षर परिभ्रष्टं मात्राहीनं चयद्भवेत् ।
तत् सर्वं क्षम्यतां देव कस्य न स्खलितं मनः ॥

Supplement*

1

Catalogue No. 222

अध्यात्मरामायणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 150 (13.7″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy — C.19th century. Conditon — good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

No colophon.

2

Catalogue No. P/240

कपिलसंहिता

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 67 (15.4″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy — 34th Aṅka year of Rāmachandra Deva III. or 1845 A.D. Complete. Condition — good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

Colophon— श्री रामचन्द्र देवङ्क ३४ अङ्करे चौलाख्य ग्रामरे वसता द्विजन्मना अनन्तकु रक्षाकरिवे त्रिनेत्रधारी, हरि अनन्तकु रक्षा करिवे ।

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*The manuscripts which have been acquired recently after the compilation of this Catalogue have been noticed in this Supplement in order to make this volume as far as possible up-to-date and more informative.

3

Catalogue No.P/233

गुरुतीर्थउपाख्यानम्

(according to पद्मपुराणम्)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 94 (15.5″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not so good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

इति श्री पद्मपुराणे भूमिखण्डे वेणयोपाख्याने गुरुतीर्थोपाख्यानं समाप्तम् ।

No colophon.

4

Catalogue No. P/235

नीलाद्रिमहोदयम्

(according to महापुरुषविद्या)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 33 (14.7″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete up to 8th chapter only. Condition — worm eaten. Findspot—Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

No colophon.

5

Catalogue No. P/236

पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम्

(according to स्कन्धपुराण)

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 141 (18.5″ × 1.7½″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition— not so good, some leaves are damaged and worm eaten. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

End— इति श्री स्कन्धपुराणे जैमिनिऋषिसम्बादे पुरुषोत्तममाहात्म्यम् समाप्तम् ।

No colophon

6

Catalogue No. P/243

ब्रह्माण्डपुराणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 56 (15.3″ × 1.3″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—not so good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot— Parla-Khemindi, Dt. Ganjam.

No colophon.

7

Catalogue No. P/245

भविष्यपुराणम्

(तृतीयभाग)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 136 (16.3″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are broken and worm eaten. Findspot—Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

8

Catalogue No. P/231

महाभारतम् (आरण्यक पर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 2C8 (16.3″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete. Condition—not good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

No colophon.

9

Catalogue No. P/230

महाभारतम् (शान्ति, दानधर्म पर्व)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 146 (16.1″ × 1.6″) Character—

Oriya. Date of copy— C.18 century. Condition— very bad. Incomplete. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

No colophon.

10

Catalogue No. P 241

मार्कण्डेयपुराणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 246 (16.7"×1.5") Character— Oriya. Date of copy — 33rd Aṁka year of Mukunda Deva of Khurdha or 1904 A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot — Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Scribe— Sri Bhagwan Tripathy of Gautama gotra.

Colophon— श्रील श्रीयुक्त भूपालवयमुकुटमणेः उत्कलेदेशजाते
राज्ञोऽङ्के वह्निरज्ञौ सुरगुरुदिवसे श्रीमुकुन्दाभिधस्य ।
भाद्रे शुक्ले च कन्यां गतवति मिहिरे द्वादशी पूर्वभागे
मार्कण्डेयं सकलबुधमनोह्लादि लेभे च शेषम ।
पुस्तकं तु लिखितं द्विजन्मना, भगवान्नित्यभिधाश्रुतेन च ।
गौतमस्यान्वयजत्रिपाठिना, श्रीष्टदेवशरणागतेन च ॥

श्रीश्री कृष्णार्पण मस्तु ।

11

Catalogue No. P 234

रामभक्तिरत्नावली

by भक्तराम दास

(with Oriya translation in verses by बालकाराम दास)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 162 (13.2"×1.2") Character— Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Date of the original work was 1667 Sakābda or 1745 A.D. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Subarnapur, Jarada, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

Date of the work—

महीध्रकालसमयहिमांशुगणिते शके ।
कार्त्तिके शुक्लपक्षस्य दशम्यां बुधवासरे ॥
ग्रामे सुवर्णपुर्य्याख्ये श्यामसुन्दर मण्डले ।
स्वस्थले रघुनाथस्य भक्तिरत्नावली बभौ ।

This work भक्तिरत्नावली was written by Bhakta Rama Das in Saka year महीध्र (7) Kāla (6), समय (6) and हिमांशु (1) or 1667 or 1745 A. D. in the village Suvarṇapur, in the estate of Jarada, a centre of 'Ramabhaktis' when Śyāmasundar Deva was its chieftain.

Oriya translation—

षोलश सतषठी यहिं
प्रमाणे शकअङ्क तहिं ।
कार्त्तिक शुकल पक्षरे
दशमी दिन बुधबारे ॥

× × ×

श्यामसुन्दर नामे ख्यात
धार्मिक एक नरनाथ ।
ताहाङ्क देशे एक ग्राम
सुवर्णपुर तार नाम ।
तहिंरे भक्त रामङ्कर
आस्थान अछि पुण्यतर ।
सेहु स्थलरे श्रीरामर
अमूल्य रत्न भक्तिसार ।
गुन्थिले भक्त रामदास
सुजने पाइ हुअ तोष ॥

No colophon.

12

Catalogue No. P/232

रामायणम् (सुन्दराकाण्ड)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 61 (16.8″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—not good. Findspot—Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri. Orissa.

No colophon.

13

Catalogue No. P/244

विष्णुधर्मोत्तर पुराणम्

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 104 (14.9″×1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Condition— not good. totally worm eaten and some folia are damaged. Incomplete. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

14

Catalogue No. P/242

बृन्दावनमाहात्म्यम्

(according to पातालखण्ड of the पद्मपुराण)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 54 (15.3″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—not good, some folia are worm eaten. Findspot—Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

End— इति श्री पद्मपुराणे पातालखण्डे पार्वतीश्वरसम्बादे श्री बृन्दावन माहात्म्यं संपूर्णम् ।

No colophon.

15

Catalogue No. P/227.

शिवपुराणम् (उत्तरखण्ड)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 138 (12.8"×1.4") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—worm eaten. Find-spot – Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri. Orissa.

No colophon.

16

Catalogue No. P/238

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता

with सुबोधिनी टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 108 (15.6"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot—Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

End— श्रीधर स्वामी यतिना कृता गीता सुबोधिनी ।

No colophon.

17

Catalogue No. P/223

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (चतुर्थस्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 91 (17.9"×1.3") Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.18th century. Incomplete, upto 19th chapter. Condition—good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri, Orissa.

No colophon.

18

Catalogue No. P/225

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (पञ्चमस्कन्ध)

with भावार्थदीपिका टीका

by श्रीधर स्वामी

Substance – Plmleaf. No. of folia 91 (14.3″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good. Complete. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam. Orissa.

No colophon.

19

Catalogue No. P/226

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (षष्ठस्कन्ध)

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 99 (12.8″ × 1.2″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—very bad. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam. Orissa.

No colophon.

20

Catalogue No. P/224

श्रीमद्भागवतम् (नवमस्कन्ध)

with टिप्पणी

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 128 (12.8″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

No colophon.

21

Catalogue No. P/247

श्रीमद् भागवतम् (एकादशस्कन्ध)

with नवाक्षरी Oriya translation

by Jagannātha Dāsa.

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 182 (14.5″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.19th century. Condition— good. Incomplete. Findspot— Turintra, P.S. Balipatna. Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

22

Catalogue No. P/239

सत्यनारायण व्रतकथा

according to रेवाखण्ड

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 15 (14″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy - C.19th century. Complete. Condition—good. Findspot— Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

End— इति श्री रेवाखण्डे सत्यनारायणव्रतकथायां सप्तमोऽध्यायः।

No colophon

23

Catalogue No. P/229

सप्तशती चण्डी

and others.

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 93 (8.7″×1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Conditon—good. Findspot— Midnapur area, West Bengal.

There are some folia containing वैकृतरहस्य according to मार्कण्डेय पुराण; सप्तशती विभाग according to कात्यायनी तन्त्र; चण्डीपाठ काम्यप्रयोग according to गौरीतन्त्र, towards the end of the manuscript.

No colophon.

24

Catalogue No. P/228

सप्तशती चण्डी

with तत्त्वार्थदीपिका टीका
by पीताम्बर रथ दीक्षित

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 66 (14.2″ × 1.5″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy— C.18th century. Condition— not so good, some folia are broken and the first three folia are lost. Findspot— Parlakhemindi, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

इति श्री पीताम्बर रथ दीक्षित विरचितायां चण्डिकास्तोत्रव्याख्यायां तत्त्वार्थदीपिकायां दूतवाक्य प्रकाशः ।

No colophon.

25

Catalogue No. P/248

सारसमुच्चयः

Substance— Palmleaf. No. of folia 130 (12.3″ × 1.3″) Character— Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Complete. Condition— good. Findspot— Sundargram, near Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

Beginning— श्री गणेशाय नमः, श्री नृसिंहाय नमः ।

ऋषयः ऊचुः—

पुराते गदिता विप्र × × × ×
इदानीं भास्करस्येदं माहात्म्यं वद नः प्रभो ।

भारद्वाज उवाच

कथयामि रहस्यं च मैत्रेयाख्यं वनोत्तमम्,
यत्र गत्वा पुराविप्राः शाम्बः कुष्ठान प्रमुच्यते ।

Authorities quoted— कपिलसंहिता, भविष्य पुराण, स्मृतिसमुच्चय, शाम्ब पुराण, भविष्योत्तर पुराण, लिङ्ग पुराण, ब्रह्म पुराण, शतानन्द संग्रह, etc.

This is the only manuscript so far acquired which deals about the worship of the Sun and contains authentic description of the festivals performed in Konarka.

No colophon.

26

Catalogue No. P/246

हरिवंश पुराणम् (आश्चर्य्य पर्व)

with भारतार्थसंग्रहटीका

by भारताचार्य्य अर्ज्जुन मिश्र

Substance—Palmleaf. No. of folia 104 (15.9″×1.4″) Character—Oriya. Date of copy—C.19th century. Incomplete. Condition—good. Findspot-- Sundargram near Bhubaneswar, Dt. Puri.

No colophon.

INDEX*

*The number of each work is indicated by figures within brackets.